THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

OCTOBER 15, 1928

Mary E. Richmond

The Givers Talk Back

Keeping Old Age Independent

The Worker Dedicates One Day's Pay

A Doctor Looks at the Mining Camps

The Changing I. Q. in Children's Institutions

As Labor Sees Unemployment Insurance

Is Diphtheria Still Declining?

The Seamy Side of Carnivals

The History We Teach

Chest Complaints

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All issues of The Survey are indexed in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, to be found in most public and college libraries.

The Gist of It

SENSATIONAL wrecks of railroad trains and the bloody reports of automobile collisions are, after all, not the characteristic accidents. The majority of all accidents happen in our homes. Safety First as a slogan is taking on fresh meaning in the light of the new data published by the National Safety Council and presented at the congress which has just closed in New York. Page 67. Among other things it brings out clearly enough the important place which accident prevention must hold in a child-health program. Page 78.

PERRY P. DENUNE is professor of sociology at Ohio State University and secretary of the Ohio Welfare Conference meeting this month at Columbus. He was in charge of the survey of farm-laborer's families which he describes on page 70. His study of rural poverty runs parallel to the urban discussion by Karl deSchweinitz, published in The Survey of January 15, 1928.

CHARLES A. GATES is secretary of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, which he reviews on page 71, and executive secretary of the advisory council on crime prevention of that state.

THE Worker Dedicates One Day's Pay (page 72) will appear on a folder to be distributed through the industrial plants in the coming campaign of the St. Paul Community Chest. The author, LOUISE M. CLEVENGER, is associate secretary of the chest.

HOW the 1927 and 1928 increases in the prevalence of diphtheria appear in the long view of the history of that disease is given in an analysis of official data by EDGAR SYDENSTRICKER, statistician of the U. S. Public Health Service. Page 77.

ON the basis of the prejudices and misconceptions revealed by the replies of more than 2,000 children to an international-relations questionnaire, BESSIE LOUISE PIERCE challenges the aims and methods of our American history teaching. Miss Pierce is associate professor of history in the University of Iowa. Page 81.

TWO adventures in adult education are reported (page 82) by enthusiastic participants. EUGENE W. SUTHERLAND is a student in the Meadville Theological School, at the University of Chicago. GLENN E. HOOVER, associate professor of economics and sociology in Mills College, was director of the adult school he describes.

GEORGE A. PARKER, M.D., has had wide experience as general practitioner and hospital executive in New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan, and made the survey which he summarizes (page 85) against his background of knowledge of mining and industrial communities.

CLIFFORD MANSHARDT'S account of the Bombay Textile Strike shows the same industrial disorganization and lack of union leadership in Indian mills as do reports of the textile situation in New Bedford, Massachusetts. Mr. Manshardt is director of the Nagpada Neighborhood House in Bombay. Page 86.

ISRAEL MUFSON, director of the Philadelphia Labor College, is a frequent writer on industrial relations from the workers' viewpoint. Page 87.

NEW orphans for old? DR. IRA S. WILE marshalls the evidence obtained in a special study of the changing focus of institutions for children. Page 89.

MRS. MARJORIE BELL, field secretary of the National Probation Association, replies to some of the points on courts and case work raised by Professor Eliot in The Survey of September 15. Page 91.

R. F. WOODBURY is director of the juvenile-protective department of the Children's Aid Society of Buffalo, New York. Page 93.

ALONZO GRACE is supervisor in the department of evening schools of the Cleveland, Ohio, Board of Education. Page 94.

JOHN P. SANDERSON is general secretary of the Social Welfare League of Rochester, New York. Page 95.

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THE SURVEY
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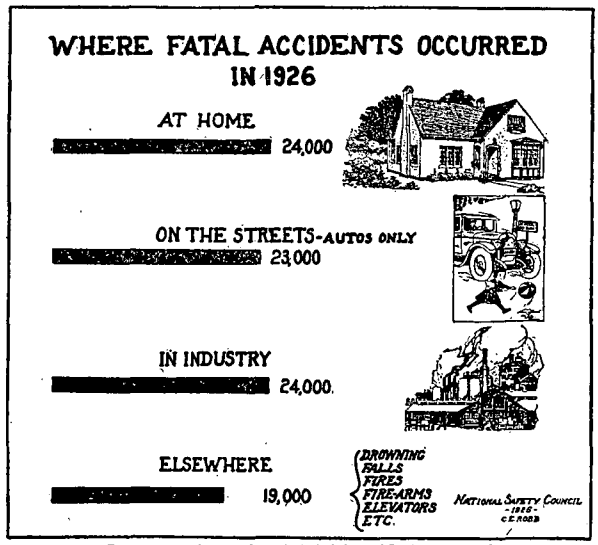
Home-made Accidents

IF you want to learn all that statisticians, engineers, industrial leaders, insurance and public-health experts can tell you about accidents, go to a Safety Congress. The seventeenth of these huge, sectionalized meetings, organized by the National Safety Council, was held in New York the first week in October. Like its predecessors, it had a triple purpose: to be of service to its members, to the community in which it was held, and to the general public. Its method was to gather up and make available the research and statistical data of the last year, on the number, causes and best means of preventing accidents on streets and highways, in other public places, in the home and throughout industry. At the same time, it put forward new plans and projects for disseminating these facts and for making them real to plant executives, to machine tenders, miners, teachers, school children, housewives, car owners and the man in the street.

The report of the statistics committee of the National Safety Council, of which Louis I. Dublin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is chairman, showed no decrease in the country's accident death-rate for the past year, "in spite of the fact that 1927 promises to show the lowest general death-rate in our history."

There were approximately 95,500 fatal accidents in the United States last year, a rate of 78.6 per 100,000 population. This is a decrease of about 7 per cent since 1911. The report points out, "All this decrease occurred, however, prior to 1921. Since then the death-rate from accidents has gone steadily upward." During the same period, England and Wales have reduced the accident death-rate nearly 22 per cent, Scotland, over 18 per cent. Up to 1925, Belgium showed a reduction of 16 per cent, Australia, 20 per cent, Norway 15 per cent.

Where are men, women and children most likely to meet with serious accident? Unless you have looked at the accompanying chart, your first answer will probably be, "in the street," your second, "in factories." To the layman, one of the most startling facts brought out at a safety congress is always that more fatal accidents occur in the home than on our automobile-infested streets and highways, and as many as in all American industries combined. Because of this lack of safety in the home, the education division of the last congress was especially emphasized. The section saw a demonstration of how safety patrols are organized and how they function, as well as listening to discussion of the theory and methods of safety education in the school, the home and the community. With the cooperation of the board of education of New York City, 50,000 safety posters were distributed in the New York public schools, and each teacher was asked to give at least one safety lesson during the week. In one of the headquarters hotels there was an exhibit of children's work—largely projects showing how safety can be used as an objective for class-room activities.



Courtesy Educational Division National Safety Council

Against pessimistic facts of motor-vehicle accidents — nearly 20,000 caused by drivers proceeding when they did not have right of way; more than 40,000 pedes-

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trians hurt or killed because they crossed at an intersection without waiting for a signal or crossed between intersections—the public-safety division considered motor-vehicle legislation, traffic-law enforcement and traffic engineering.

In the forty-odd industrial divisions of the congress, ranging alphabetically from automotive and cement to taxicabs, textiles and woodworking, more than two hundred papers and addresses on modifications of practice, plant morale, mechanical advances and methods of handling accidents were presented. Nine times out of ten, practical men spoke on the basis of practical experience. Frequent correlations between safety and efficiency, between low accident rates and high production figures, were brought out.

For the first time, the safety congress included an aviation section, with programs and meetings under the direction of Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics. The general subjects for these sessions included aircraft manufacture, airports and airways, aids to navigation, weather service, flying and ground personnel, passenger safety, and legislation. The 1927 report of the Aeronautics Division of the Department of Commerce shows a total of 164 fatal aviation accidents for the past year, 65 pilots and 99 passengers. Of the 200 planes involved, only 34 were licensed. In general, the Safety Council's statistical committee concludes that deaths in flying have shown no appreciable increase in the United States as a whole since 1920, while the number of miles flown, at least in airway flying, has more than doubled. Planes operated by skilled pilots under regulation and with good equipment are being run more safely from year to year. A continuance of such good records will be made possible by the development of planes that are mechanically safer, by well-equipped and maintained airports and airways and by licensing of pilots and aircraft.

Throughout the congress, even in papers on such technical subjects as statistical method, dust explosions, corrosion hazards, ran the plea for considering the human factor, and for systematic education—adult education and training for school children—as the only real hope for lessening our appalling national loss through preventable accident.

Keeping Old Age Independent

GLANCING backward over the photographs of even ten years ago, it seems clear that Americans are looking younger every day. Watching the golf fans, dance enthusiasts, traffic dodgers, divorce habituées, and other lively national types, it seems obvious that they act younger. Yet appearances notwithstanding, youth in America is on the wane.

In an article in the July issue of Mental Hygiene, Dr. Ira S. Wile analyzed census figures to show that whereas people under twenty made up approximately half the American population in 1870, in 1920 they constituted just 40.7 per cent. Conversely, those who had achieved fifty or more increased in the same period, from 10.8 per cent to 15.4 per cent. A recent analysis of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company shows the growth in the numbers of the aged—sixty-five and more—from 2.9 per cent in 1870 to 4.5 per cent in 1920, and computes that ultimately they will account for 10 per cent or more.

The same Metropolitan study shows that this shift in age has made—and will continue to make—for increased earning capacity, since most men above the level of unskilled labor do not reach their maximum earning power until sometime about forty-three, and an increasing proportion of the population is now found in the productive decades between twenty and sixty-four. But the tale of the social agencies supplements this picture with a story of the individual distress of the growing number of the aged who are trying to keep their independence and self-respect as their earning power declines or ceases altogether.

In the announcement of its newest project to help old people—an apartment-house to provide decent and independent living-quarters for old people who still are working—the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has taken one more step in an old-age program which is as remarkable for its insight and imagination as in its extent. In 1915, the A. I. C. P. spent $3,531—1.3 per cent of the total relief budget—on the care of aged people in their own homes. In 1928, it will spend at least $67,572 for that same purpose—approximately 18.5 per cent of this year's total relief budget. In addition to this increase in monthly allowances paid to old people living in their own homes, the association established during this same period three distinct centers of work and care, wholly in the interest of the aged: the Crawford Shops, where some 90 folks no longer able to keep pace in general industry are enabled to satisfy their desire to continue to be at least partly self-supporting through work; Sunset Lodge, a summer vacation home in Dutchess County, where these and other elderly people who still keep rooms in the city may have a time of rest, peace and recuperation; Ward Manor, also in Dutchess County, where the main buildings on an eight-hundred-acre estate have, during the past two years, become permanent homes for some 70 gray-haired men and women who for one reason or another could not continue the responsibilities and anxieties involved in carrying on alone. If one adds the maintenance costs of these three latter activities to the amount spent on monthly allowances, the total now expended by the A. I. C. P. on the care of aged people is $144,206 a year, as against the $3,531 during the year 1915.

A gift of $250,000 from friends of the association makes possible a further step in its program through the erection of this apartment house, which is designed to provide living quarters for old people who still are able to find work suitable to their strength in regular industry, or in such places as the Crawford Shops, and want to keep on living in their own way. Since it seemed impossible to find an existing building that could be made over suitably, it was decided to erect a new one, of which Clarence S. Stein will be the architect. It will be located in the heart of the city, on Avenue B, Tompkins Square East, convenient to transportation lines and the sights and activities to which its guests are accustomed. The plans call for a structure of six floors with capacity for some sixty-five persons. While some provision is to be made for couples, or even three people living together, construction will be such as to make possible the use of each room singly, with individual housekeeping.

An elevator will carry the old folks to the roof, to hang out the laundry, perhaps, but at least to sit, visit and gossip

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if they wish. Part of the first floor will contain a general sitting-room and a small cafeteria, for the sole use of those occupying the building, since undoubtedly some will choose to obtain their simple meals in this way if the cost is no greater than that involved in individual buying and preparation. Here also will be provision for a resident housemother, probably a nurse, who will be the friend of the old folks insofar as they need and desire one.

"Let it be understood that the A. I. C. P. is not, in this venture, building an old folks' home," writes William H. Matthews, director of the association's department of family welfare and special sponsor and pilot of its old-age program. "That it has already, as have many other organizations. This is rather a place where old people may live their lives in their own way, even though that way may seem to some of us to be a bit out of date in this enlightened age. Friendship, yes—for often this is the greatest need in the lives of these old folks—yet a friendship that never intrudes."

Mary E. Richmond: 1861-1928

MARY E. RICHMOND's death, in New York on September 12, came in the full tide of her vigorous mental life. As late as August, she was correcting proofs of her book, Marriage and the State, soon to be published by the Russell Sage Foundation. She was discussing the arrangement of the papers of a co-worker, Zilpha Smith, whose fellowship in thought and action in social work had been an inspiration to her. She was talking about the political situation with keen interest, as an earnest champion of Governor Smith. The last book which she was reading was Henry Osborne Taylor's Human Values and Verities. Earlier in the summer, she had been absorbed in the Letters of Gertrude Bell.

As her own interests and vigorous mental processes were as clear as ever, despite her physical illness, so her ideas were at that moment attaining an influence of which she herself must have been unconscious. Through the International Conference of Social Work, the practice and philosophy of social case work—to the development of which Miss Richmond had made so important a contribution—were being vigorously discussed by social workers from many countries of Europe. Daily there are appearing in the periodicals of European countries, notably in Germany, articles inspired by the Paris conference, in which almost without exception the distinctions between mass treatment and individual assistance are presented as the special challenge which the delegates from the United States brought to Europe. Her work has not ended. The point of view and the procedure which she exemplified are beginning to have their influence and will inevitably be more clearly grasped as time gives new understanding of their wider significance.

In preparation for the International Conference of Social Work, Miss Richmond's book, What Is Social Case Work? was translated into French, under the title, Les Méthodes Nouvelles d'Assistance. A French physician, writing a preface, describes the book as emphasizing the importance of a study of individuals from the point of view of the elements in their own situation in contrast to a classification in categories, a schematization of stereotyped ideas, and he shows that the objective is a better adjustment between the individual and his social "milieu." He predicts that the book will be of great assistance to the social workers of Europe.

In the German discussions of the contrast between mass movements and individual assistance, though Miss Richmond's name is not mentioned, the challenge of her ideas to a tendency to standardized administration is very clear, for Germany in her social insurance is increasingly recognizing that in the adaptation of the individual to his environment it is impossible to ignore the individual and the elements which make him different from others.

That Miss Richmond herself did not ignore the environment because of her interest in the individual, is evidenced in her active interest in child-labor laws while she was secretary of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity and in her last work on the administration of marriage laws, to which her interest in family life and its problems as revealed in the case treatment of individuals had directly led her. She focused interest upon the individual because she greatly desired reality. It was for that reason that she was critical of the procedure of those social scientists who seemed to her to be so absorbed in words and theories and documents that they missed the significance of the facts in human lives. They were more interested in talking about social life than in watching its processes in real families. This same test of reality made her oppose movements toward the over-organization of social work in a community and its control by business men whose experience did not give them a realizing sense of individual human needs out of which social programs must arise.

IT is too early, however, to appraise the influence of Miss Richmond's work, particularly in branches of social activity and community life other than family social work, where lay the focus of her interest. At this time it is appropriate merely to review the outstanding facts in her career. It was in Baltimore that she became interested in social work, and in the Baltimore Charity Organization Society she had her first experience, later becoming its general secretary in the decade before 1900. In that year she became secretary of the Philadelphia society, and from there in 1909 she was appointed director of the Charity Organization Department of the Russell Sage Foundation. There she had the opportunity and the time for study, writing and teaching, thus giving significance and permanence to her rich experience of over twenty years in social work. Perhaps a foundation could have no greater privilege than to make it possible for able workers like Miss Richmond to withdraw from the activities of the daily routine with time and leisure to make the results of their experience available for other.

Her own education, after highschool, was the result of her self-directed study, kept close to the realities of her experience, and her extraordinary power of assimilating the interests and the insight of those with whom she was associated. Though she had no college degree, Smith College in 1921 conferred upon her the honorary degree of Master

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of Arts "for her development of methods of social work which have given the scientific basis of a new profession." In her letter of appreciation to the president of the college, she said that she had spent much time in the library of the House of Scholars, but never before had she been invited into the living-room. Her pleasure in being in the living-room on the radiantly sunny day when the degree was conferred upon her revealed her warm human sympathies which gave her an appreciation of this academic recognition, probably the greater because she had not been isolated in the House of Scholars.

Her writings, her addresses before the National Conference of Social Work, her preeminent skill as a teacher in the New York School of Social Work and in her own Family Social Work Institutes, remain as permanent possessions for social workers. Her activities as counselor in periods of unemployment—in Philadelphia in 1907, in New York in 1914, and in the nation in 1921—were largely anonymous but none the less far-reaching in influencing the thought of those who made policies. Similarly, she aided in the development of work for soldiers' families during the War, suggesting for it the name, Home Service. She planned the theme of the Conference on Family Life in America Today, which constituted the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of the charity-organization movement. It will be remembered that she also planned the program for the fiftieth anniversary of the National Conference of Social Work. She took an active interest in the development of the American Association of Social Workers and cared deeply for the growth of true professional spirit among social workers in all the different branches of their activity. While identifying herself with those at work in family-welfare societies, she kept always in mind those branches of social work which have to do with groups, with mass movements for reform and with research, and she gave to these others who were privileged to come in contact with her the example of craftsmanship which could only be given by one who in her own special field did her work so well.

The Massachusetts State Conference of Social Work was holding its twenty-fifth anniversary on the morning when Miss Richmond's funeral was held in New York. The chairman, Jeffrey R. Brackett, long associated with Miss Richmond in her work in Baltimore and later, thus expressed the tribute of the audience which filled the chapel of Wheaton College: "We stand in honor of a notable social worker and a noble woman, grateful to her for what she did and for what she was, confident that those who as she was are seekers for righteousness shall find it. Death to her was not a going down into any valley of shadows, but a going up into the clear air and light of the mountain of self-mastery."

Farm Labor's Plight

By PERRY P. DENUNE

"I SUPPOSE you think my kids look pretty ragged, but I can't get them all good clothes at the same time and I have to get the older ones something to go to school in this fall." Thus did the wife of a farm laborer apologize to the writer for the distressing appearance of her children during an interview on the porch of her home. Then she went on to say, "After we buy something for them to eat we ain't got much left to buy clothes with."

"How many children have you?" I asked.

"Nine," she replied. "But then, the oldest is fourteen and he can get a job soon."

"How much does your husband make?"

"A dollar and a half a day when he works, but sometimes he can't work and then he don't get paid. He makes more than that during harvesting and corn cutting, but that kind of work don't last long on this farm."

"But you have no rent to pay," I suggested.

"No, we don't have to pay no rent and Mr. X is pretty good to us. He lets us have a nice garden lot."

"Do you keep a cow?"

"Yes, and I don't know what we would do without her. Mr. X don't make us pay pasture rent, but we have to buy feed for her during the winter."

This is a glimpse of a rural family in a rich agricultural section of Ohio, living on the borderland between dependency and self-support. A man, his wife and nine children living on an income of nine dollars a week, with free rent, garden and cow pasture. This family has no automobile, horse and buggy, telephone or radio; takes no newspapers or magazines, and does not belong to farm bureau, grange, lodge or church. Their home is one of the better class of so-called "tenant houses" of the district—an old five-room shack, housing, as it does, eleven human beings. Are these people really poor?

The above question was provoked by the article in The Survey for January 15, 1928, entitled Are the Poor Really Poor? by Karl de Schweinitz. That article was based upon a study by the Family Society of Philadelphia of the previous economic status of 552 families that had applied for help. The distribution of wages earned by the heads of those families ranged from $40 a week and better (12 per cent of the families) down to $20 a week and less (14 per cent of the families) with 68 per cent receiving less than $30 a week. Considering the fact that these wage-earners were the heads of families with from one to eleven children each, Mr. de Schweinitz is justified in concluding that "certainly the burden of proof rests upon those who say that the poor are receiving high wages."

The real meaning of such wages was made vivid by reference to cost-of-living schedules of the Bureau of Municipal Research, according to which, in 1925, a weekly income of $38.15 was considered necessary to maintain a minimum of health and decency. Compared with this budget of the Bureau of Municipal Research was the minimum family budget worked out by the Family Society, which allowed an expenditure of only $22.57 per week. It seems to the present writer to be most certainly true that "only by the closest paring does the Family Society succeed in arriving at a $22.57 budget, and even this takes into consideration the hope that from relatives and other sources there will be help in the way of furnishings and other odds and ends to piece out the household economy. . . ." The study revealed, however, that there were 79 out of the 552 families in which the men earned less than $20 a week. "For such families," said Mr. de Schweinitz, "we find it

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impossible to develop a budget which does not violate some fundamental principle of health and decency. . . ."

Certainly Mr. de Schweinitz has given us a picture of poverty in great American cities that is appalling, but it is not only in cities that such poverty exists; it is to be found in the great open country as well. Much has been written about the unskilled city laborer and his family, but what of the farm laborer and his family?

THE description at the beginning of this article of the farm laborer's family, struggling along on an income of about $9 a week with "house", garden and cow pasturage, is not an isolated case, but representative of many of the families living in the open country. In a recent study conducted in Pickaway County, Ohio, in the summer of 1926, the writer visited 167 families picked at random over the county.

Included in the group were 25 farm laborers' families —that is, families living upon farms in "tenant houses" furnished by the farm operators for whom they worked. The wage received by the heads of these laborers' families was either $1.25 or $1.50 a day for ordinary farm work depending upon the "accommodations" furnished by the farmer. If the "tenant house" was in fair condition and a garden and cow or horse pasturage was furnished, the usual wage was $1.25 a day. Occasionally, exceptional workers were found who earned $1.50 a day on this basis. Ordinarily, however, $1.50 a day was the wage received when no pasturage was furnished. During special seasons—such as harvesting, threshing, corn-cutting and silo-filling—the usual wage was $2.50 a day. Such work, however, lasted for only a few weeks out of a year on the average farm. Ordinarily, pay was based upon days worked by the laborer, so that on days that one could not work his income was lessened to that extent. Furthermore, laborers were usually expected to help with the barn chores on Sundays without additional pay.

How can one family maintain even a minimum of health and decency, not to say efficiency and comfort, upon such a low income? "But," some of my city friends will say, "these farm-laborer families pay no rent and, besides, they can have gardens to supplement their incomes." That is true enough, but the structures in which they live—the only habitations available for them—would be better designated as shacks than houses, for most of them are absolutely unfit for human habitation. As to gardens, they do furnish a valuable addition to the family income, but not even farmers produce all of their own food.

Recent studies made during the years 1922 to 1924 by the United States Department of Agriculture, covering 2886 farm families scattered throughout the United States, show that the average farm family purchased about $218 worth of groceries a year. The farm-laborer families studied by the writer spent, on the average, somewhat more than that amount during 1925, due to the fact that some of them were not furnished garden plots with their dwellings. Their average expenditure for groceries was $265 per family, or $5.10 a week. That amount is more than 50 per cent of their cash income.

The average amount of money spent annually for clothing by the families studied by the United States Department of Agriculture was $235, and who shall say that on that amount they are better than comfortably clothed; certainly they are not "well dressed". The average amount spent for clothing by the laborers' families in the Pickaway County study was $138 per family for the year 1925, or $2.65 per week.

The two items of food and clothing consume 80 per cent of the cash income of these laborers' families. Is it any wonder, then, that of the 25 families included in the study, only two had telephones, and not one a radio? Only five took newspapers; three belonged to lodge, five to church and not one to the farm bureau or the grange. These are families not only deprived of many of the physical comforts of life but also deprived of the normal community social contacts. They are in the community but not of it.

It is true that 60 per cent of these families had second-hand automobiles from five to twelve years of age. These might be considered as luxuries, but when one considers that the rural areas are without street-cars or buses or delivery service, we are forced to the position that automobiles become prime necessities if for no other purpose than for the family to go to the store for its supplies.

The farm-labor families which I have been describing are not charity cases. They are not even asking for charity. But their incomes are so low when the husbands are working full time that they are compelled to live and to rear their families on a level of life far lower than that which is usually considered as a minimum existence standard There are in the United States more than 2,500,000 hired laborers in agriculture. Not all of these are men with families, but many thousands of them are. If such conditions as described above can develop in the richest agricultural section of Ohio, what must be the social condition of farm laborers' families in the less favored regions?

Dancing In a Ring

By CHARLES A. GATES

FROM an impromptu sword dance, President Richard K. Conant drew a lesson learned at the twenty-fifth Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, held at Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts, September 14-16. Said Mr. Conant:

Our topic has been, The Coordination of Social Work in Massachusetts. Each agency must correlate itself with other agencies for efficient community work. In the old sword dances the dancers blacked their faces so they would not be known individually to the audience. Some of the dancers last night wished they could have done that! I noticed one who was trying to show how well he could dance, but he was 'way outside the ring.

Constant practice in coordination is needed. Who will teach it? The best dancer. When some one in the local group can see how things can be better coordinated, the group will naturally take his lead. There is sufficient proof of the fact in the success of this conference. That we have the material for coordination, and that we have the zeal for a coordinated system of all our agencies, has been assured.

The conference had no set, prepared speeches. Each meeting had to present the subject and keep the discussion on the point, a chairman and an invited list of experts whose duty was to contribute if the occasion presented itself. Alfred D. Sheffield of The Inquiry told at the first session how to conduct a discussional meeting. After the conference was over, Mr. Sheffield said, "When group thinking in a large gathering is undertaken, we must watch what really happens. We must think of discussion as an experience by which we extract wisdom by collecting every ounce of in-

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formation. What deserves emphasis in this conference is that the decisions have touched on something approaching a sequence of thought."

Jeffrey B. Brackett conducted the first meeting on The Association of all the Agencies in a City for Coordinated Service. "An agency must be like a human being; it must take account of its stock. It has to make New Year resolutions and try to carry them out. It has to learn that we live insofar as we live socially with our fellows, as we learn from our fellows, and most of all from time to time, we must go on our knees and pray to be forgiven for having sinned and resolve to do better for the years to come."

The Coordination of Groups of Agencies with Relation to One Particular Problem—Juvenile Delinquency, was the title of Herbert C. Parsons' division. "In years past, when concerned with a family, the court had no dealing with any social agency. We had no idea of receiving help from such a quarter, as they regarded the delinquencies as none of their concern. When the courts of justice stepped over the bounds of their vocations and began a new relation in the treatment of the offender, they opened a door which has been opening more widely ever since into the field of social service." During the meeting there were examples of coordination of social agencies for preventing crime and for handling the cases of youthful offenders. There were also examples of the lack of such coordination and its result. The big point seemed to be the acceptance of the court as a social agency, and the probation officer as a social worker, and the plea for greater cooperation between these offices and agencies at large.

John B. Dawson lead the discussion of The Function of the Social Service Exchange in the Community Plan of Social Work. Said Mr. Dawson in summary, "Two points deserve iteration: First, the redefinition of the function of the social service exchange, which Laura Woodberry presented. We are thinking of the exchange not so much as a place where we register families, but as a place where we can find a series of agencies and the records of the files of the agencies using it. It has become a part of a great cooperative movement in social work. We work 'best in concert, rather than a cloistered excellence'." The second point concerned the use of the exchange. While we call upon the exchange as a part of our routine, yet in one city 50 per cent of the users were found to have made no use of the information the exchange gave them. They failed to consult the files of a certain agency where information about their cases could be obtained.

Alla Libbey summarized her meeting on Study for Coordination: "Coordination is the client's need and that is the thing that will somehow make us coordinate."

Katharine D. Hardwick conducted the session on Problems of Relationship between Town, City and State. One of the most interesting points brought out was the need to understand the rural problem. Said Cheney Jones, "How can we expect a young social worker who has never seen the sun rise to appreciate the mind of the farmer who is in closest relationship with nature in all her phases?"

Miss Hardwick was elected president of the 1929 conference. This was the second conference to be held in Massachusetts in a college atmosphere; last year at Wellesley College, this year at Wheaton College in Norton. Universal approval of the college conference was expressed. More than 600 persons attended, of whom 335 were resident-members, living in the college dormitories and eating in the dining hall, at a cost to each of but seven dollars for board, room and registration for the three days.

The Worker Dedicates One Day's Pay

By LOUISE M. CLEVENGER

The work of my hands is all I have
My pay is not large—not always enough for my own needs.
But one day's labor I will set aside
Remembering those whose needs
Are even greater than my own.

I will work that day for those who cannot see the light
Though the sun shines,
And those who cannot hear, though the birds sing.
For those whose bodies are twisted, hurt and maimed,
The homeless aged and the orphaned child.

To these I pledge one day's pay.
And I give it saying
It is greater than a careless gift
From a rich man.

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The Common Welfare

PENNSYLVANIA'S CHANCE

IN a letter to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, a Survey reader, Hudson Chapman, Jr., points out that the tragedy of Edward Hickman dramatizes the issues which face the voters of Pennsylvania in Amendment No. 10, the Welfare Bond Issue. That amendment (see The Survey, July 15, 1928, page 428) would authorize the state to issue bonds to the amount of $50,000,000 in an effort to meet its responsibilities for the care of its wards—the mentally sick, the feebleminded, epileptics and delinquents. Pennsylvania's institutions are miserably overcrowded, yet even with overcrowding they cannot house the thousands who need their care, much less give them the kind of treatment that medical and penological knowledge has shown to be effective. If these unfortunate people are to have a chance, and if society is to be protected from the results of their misfortune, there must be immediate relief on a large scale. The case of young Hickman shows what happens in an extreme instance when that relief is not forthcoming.

As Miriam Van Waters made clear in the last issue of The Survey (page 20) the murder of Marion Parker was the culminating stroke in a family history of disaster which could have been foreseen—and possibly prevented—if there had been any one at hand with a modern understanding of the roots of crime and the resources to put that understanding into action. Hickman is the son of a woman who had spent some time in a state institution and was definitely shown to be feebleminded by tests made during her son's trial. His grandmother was known as "Crazy Becky," and his grandfather was a religious fanatic who beat his horses and stamped on his plough during wild outbursts of temper. A cousin was the town simpleton.

Possibly a wise society would not have permitted Edward to be born. But leaving aside the open questions of eugenics, it is certain that a wise state should not permit a woman to leave a hospital for the insane and go home to care for young children. Edward's mother constantly threatened to kill her children, and actually stood over them with butcher knife and axe. Yet in the absence of adequate institutional provision and follow-up, and of preventive agencies such as might have foreseen Edward Hickman's dangerous impulses during his school years, tragedies like his stand as an indictment of short-sightedness or negligence in social planning.

To put Amendment No. 10 into effect would cost the people of Pennsylvania about thirty-two cents apiece for the next twenty years. The measure has twice passed the legislature, and now stands before the electorate. It has the backing of influential citizens throughout the state and of business groups, among them the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, which disapproved the other four bond proposals to be brought up at this election. Its fate will measure the success or failure of its able and energetic Citizens' Committee, directed by George R. Bedinger of the Public Charities Association, to educate Pennsylvania at large as to the need for adequate care of the state's wards and the ultimate economy of helping these who are least able to help themselves.

AN UNEMPLOYMENT PRESCRIPTION

THE five-day week and a universal minimum-wage scale, raising the incomes of the ten million poorest-paid workers of the United States to the point where they could purchase the surplus created by agriculture and industry, was the remedy for overproduction and unemployment advocated by Dr. John J. Ryan of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., at the recent National Conference of Catholic Charities in St. Louis. "One billion dollars or more of American money is invested annually in foreign countries," said Father Ryan. "If, instead of being exported, this fund were distributed among the ten million poorest paid of our wage-earners, it would provide an average increase of one hundred dollars each in their annual income. Imagine what an increase this would mean in the demand for our surplus products of food, clothing, housing and other necessary comforts."

It may be possible, he pointed out, for a country to have too much saving and too much capital. "Suppose that one-fourth of the money now spent for necessaries, comforts and luxuries in the United States were next year to be saved and converted into factories, stores, farming equipment and other instrumentalities of production. What would happen to the industries which had been engaged in turning out those consumption goods which were no longer being called for? And what could be done with the new capital goods whose products obviously were not wanted? No less obvious is the need of increased consumption if our industries are to be kept going continuously," Dr. Ryan concluded. "Over-production can be reduced and consumption greatly increased through a general policy of high wages. A universal minimum-wage law would be the most effective contribution to the solution of the problem of over-production and under-consumption."

THE RED CROSS RIDES THE STORM

A MINOR item in the telegraphed report of the governor of Florida—"eight thousand without change of clothing"—makes perhaps a sharper picture for most of us than the round figures of tens of hundreds killed, tens of thousands homeless, fifty millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed in the West Indies hurricane. The typical refugee is a man or a woman whose house with all its contents has been smashed to kindling wood so completely and so without warning that he escaped with only the clothes on his back. Behind him the dead, lying silent and mutilated under the timbers of their own murderous houses, the familiar shelter turned to a place of execution.

There was only one hurricane over the West Indies and Florida, but like bad news, it traveled a long way and it

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left utter destruction over every mile of that way—crowded cities in Florida, settled towns in Porto Rico, the scattered flimsy huts in the Virgin Islands, and all the possible variations of these ways of living, were in its path. The toll of the hurricane is prodigious. In Florida, between 1,000 and 2,000 are dead; Red Cross stations are feeding a breadline of 14,750 persons; in one section, of 3,000 population, 250 are dead, 2,500 are homeless; at another point, 71 dead bodies were stacked together for burial; in Palm Beach County, 95 per cent of all buildings are damaged, 25 per cent destroyed. In Porto Rico, 210 are dead, 2,771 injured, 9,847 are under treatment for malaria in addition to a widespread epidemic of influenza; 56,777 families—well over 400,000 individuals—are homeless and the number grows with each day's report. On the Virgin Island of St. Croix, with a population of 11,000, every family has suffered some loss; 143 homes have been destroyed and 1,679 damaged.

The first dispatch of any kind to come out of St. Croix was from Catherine Cameron, the nurse attached to the local Red Cross chapter, who made an urgent plea for food. The whole hurricane area is being handled as a single Red Cross operation of enormous proportions, second only to the Mississippi flood of last year. As the vice-chairman, James L. Fieser, puts it: "As in every other multiple disaster-relief operation, no matter how widespread, the Red Cross will handle this one as a unit. In brief, it has been one storm. There is one need. There is one appeal, one relief fund and one administration, and the central accountability to the public for which the American Red Cross is trustee."

Yet the detailed work of relief in the different areas is strikingly different, once the immediate crying need of food and shelter is met. In Porto Rico, there is a large emergency task among a simpler and poorer people. This will be done on a group basis, somewhat like the job last year in the Mississippi Delta, in charge of a group of experienced workers, practically all of them transferred from other tasks with the Red Cross. In Florida, on the other hand, a more thickly settled community of varying types of families and of economic status, sixty experienced case workers from Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina and other states, have been dispatched to put through the work on an individual basis. This is a smaller staff than was sent down for the hurricane of September, 1926, but the area affected is smaller and headquarters has been able to send a much larger proportion of workers who have had experience of disaster work and are able to plunge in quickly and effectively in the wake of the hurricane. There are, of course, not only case workers, but nurses, physicians, sanitary engineers, and the permanent disaster-relief men of the Red Cross.

Standing water, unburied corpses of men and animals, flooded wells, exposure, shock and pouring rain created an immediate health problem. Malaria and influenza appeared almost immediately with the threat of worse epidemics in their train. The Red Cross has sent carloads, shiploads, and motorcades not only of food and blankets and clothing, but of typhoid and smallpox serum, chlorine gas for the water supplies, medicines of all kinds and the necessary surgical supplies for treating the injured, of whom there are a great number. One boat alone carried to Porto Rico two completely equipped field hospitals of 1,000 beds each, 36,000 blankets, 2,000 tents, 7,000 army cots. Forty-five Red Cross nurses are at work in Florida, with proportionate staffs in Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

First food and shelter, then protection from disease, last rehabilitation, is the Red Cross task. An enormous amount of rebuilding must be done. In Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, while the destroyed buildings were simple and inexpensive, they were, for the most part, the homes of poor laborers who have no resources whatever for rebuilding, who have not even a job or immediate prospect of one. The chief earthly possessions of most of them consist of large families of little boys and girls who stand wistfully in the lines moving slowly up to the Red Cross food kitchens. Not only their homes, but their schools are gone, for fully half of the school-rooms were destroyed, particularly in the rural districts.

Since the spectacular success of the Red Cross in handling the Mississippi flood last year, it almost goes without saying that the whole relief task has been gratefully left to it. Innumerable civic bodies, in and out of the hurricane area, are cooperating, including government departments, such as the Army, the State Department, the U. S. Public Health Service, and the Bureau of Insular Affairs, which has supervision over Porto Rico. Railroads are providing free transportation for Red Cross personnel, merchants are giving food, clothing, building materials. Five million dollars has been set as a minimum relief fund. To date, about three million have been subscribed. The Red Cross has a magnificent money-raising machine in its far-flung chapters and in the cordial support of the newspapers and the public. Yet the money is coming in none too fast and the goal is not over high—twice five millions could be used if it could be raised. President Coolidge has backed up the appeal in a proclamation urging every citizen to give freely and promptly.

SOMETHING NEW IN NEW BEDFORD

ELSEWHERE in this issue appears an account of the desperate straits of the textile industry in remote Bombay. To those of us who follow the labor news in the daily press, the details of a disorganized industry, of cotton mills unable to pay dividends, of sudden wage cuts, strikes and "left-wing unions" will have a not unfamiliar sound.

Since last April, the unhealthiness of American textiles has been aggravated in New Bedford, Massachusetts, to the point of acute industrial disease. New Bedford's fame and prosperity go back to the adventurous days when its ships sailed the whaling grounds of the Arctic to come back laden with oil and whalebone. When "coal oil" drove the older source of artificial light from the markets, New Bedford turned to the making of fine cottons. Since the establishment of the Wamsutta mill in 1846, founded with capital accumulated through whaling, New Bedford has been the center of the world's fine-cotton market.

The present trouble came when, without warning, all the mills in the Manufacturers' Association announced a wage cut of 10 per cent. The skilled millhands voted a strike and were joined by the rest of the workers. All summer long, nearly 30,000 New Bedford textile workers have been on strike. Only one mill in the city—that owned by Walter Langshaw who is not a member of the association—is running. It is making money.

In addition to the seven local unions affiliated with the United Textile Workers, making up the New Bedford Textile Council, an industrial union, the Textile Mills Committee, has been organized under the "outlaw" leadership of Albert Weisbord, the young Harvard law-school

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communist who engineered the Passaic woolen-textile strike (see The Survey, April 1, 1926, page 10). This group's sensational mass-picketing activities have brought it into frequent conflict with public authorities. There have been several instances of picketers manhandled by the police and, in at least three cases, badly injured. But, considering the intensity of the feeling and the large number on strike, there has been little violence in New Bedford.

Various organizations have provided fairly adequate relief during the summer. Now that cold weather brings need for fuel and heavy clothing, the situation is more serious. The strikers insist that they will not return to work at the reduced wage. They point out that before the strike the average wage was $19 a week, or about $1,000 a year, less than half the Labor Department's minimum standard for a family of five. The mill owners insist that they cannot run their mills on the old scale.

In a long statement in the New Bedford papers, in August, Walter Langshaw, the rebel mill-owner, made a full exposure of the financial situation in the New Bedford textile market and of the graft and mismanagement that have brought about the present desperate plight of the industry. He charted the interlocking directorates of the mills and their subsidiary companies. It is a picture of questionable financing, of selfish and incompetent management, of a few company heads reaping wealth at the expense of their shareholders and their workers.

Underscoring Mr. Langshaw's presentation of the strike background, the workers have addressed to the shareholders a statement in which they point out the narrowly selfish policy of the owners, with numerous instances of mismanagement and lack of vision. The workers hold that the shareholders' losses, running over $60,000,000 due to shrinkage in the value of their holdings, and their own losses in wages, due to short time and unemployment, amounting to $200,000 a week, were equally unnecessary. They offer to cooperate with the shareholders in rebuilding the industry. "There are able millmen in New Bedford," they say, "millmen we should be glad to follow but who are not allowed to lead us now. If there were more of them and they had more control, there would be no question of lower wages for us, or lower dividends for the investor."

Here is a new alignment in modern American industry, and a chance for an experiment in industrial democracy, carried on for the benefit of two groups who have a real stake in the industry—those who have invested their money and those who have invested their lives.

MEXICAN BACKGROUNDS

ON the theory that Mexican children in California often fail to make the most of school opportunities not because of native incapacity but because of their teachers' failures in understanding, the San Diego State Teachers' College experimented the past summer with a course in Mexican backgrounds. Helen Bowyer, the class leader, writes us: "We hoped that a page here and there of the six centuries of Mexico's recorded history, a glimpse into the excavations of their great, forgotten cities, a handful of legends and Indian songs, the programs of those thousands of star-hitched little mountain schools—these and impacts like them might inspire the minds and hearts of those in charge to adjustments that would make more effective their dealings with these little aliens in this now lost portion of their grandsires' *patria.*"

The class of about ninety teachers, school principals and social workers drew on Mexican history, literature and art, on Indian songs and legends, and on official bulletins of Mexican public education for its material. "But first among the 'materials' of the course must be mentioned the thirty *profesores* from across the line," Miss Bowyer reports. This was a group of visiting Mexican teachers, sent to this country to study American educational methods. "They sang and played and recited for us, and through their official interpreter gave us various *conferencias* on recent developments in music, art and literature beyond the border. . . . Several of them had had . . . experience in remote and primitive parts of *la Republica* and many a delightful quarter hour did our students sit enthralled as they reminisced over foot and burro journeys, to little, long-lost remnants of ancient peoples who had never dreamed of a railroad but whom the Federal Ministry of Education was seeking to re-integrate into the main stream of Mexican life."

To the class group, the course was a mind-stretching adventure in better international understanding. In addition to material of practical value in working with children of Mexican immigrants, the course gave its members a vital sense of the graciousness, "the innate springs of life-enchantment which we lack," but which so often characterize Latin-American peoples. "To most of the students of the summer session and to most of the townspeople in touch with it, this grace was something new, exotic, glamorous, and something that will henceforth enter into their interpretation of everything they see and hear and read of Mexico."

SCHOOLING FOR STRAP-HANGERS

LOS ANGELES commuters are not to be left to read the late sporting editions in peace. Through the Los Angeles County Council for Adult Education, under the leadership of J. Gustav White, university departments, public libraries, electric-railway officials and oculists have been mobilized, and a commuters school is under way. "The plan is this," the announcement states. "You enroll in the Commuters School, a non-profit organization sponsored by leading educational institutions of southern California. You study as you ride the Big Red Cars to and from your work."

Nineteen courses are offered, including such diversified subjects as art appreciation, home gardening, aviation, oil refining and chemistry, psychology, home-building, economic and social order, investments, speed-writing, history since 1815. The ambitious Los Angeles commuter decides on his course of study, goes to any agent of the Pacific Electric Railway, pays him six dollars, and signs up. The agent supplies a coupon book, entitling the student to personal interviews with his instructor, class-room visits and other privileges. Within forty-eight hours, text-books and study outlines are received. These are all loose-leaf, pocket-size books, "unusually easy to read while riding." Six dollars covers the cost of one-third of a nine months' course.

"Students in the Commuters School have the privilege also of attending a certain number of classes of their various instructors without additional charge, or they may attend similar classes in all cooperating schools. . . . Students may also secure special assistance at southern California public libraries." Each student is also entitled to an examination without extra charge by a competent oculist, who will "safeguard him in the amount of reading he should do each day."

J. Gustav White, originator of the plan, worked out the

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Commuters School on the basis of his own experience in carrying six units of postgraduate university work while commuting, and later completing eight units at Columbia University, "studying while strap-hanging on the New York subway trains."

The school offers twin incentives to commuters: "This is a day of intense competition. Unless you constantly qualify yourself for advancement, some one else is apt to get your promotion. It is likewise a day of cultural advancement. Nowadays, people everywhere are striving for a background of knowledge to give them a fuller, richer life."

ORPHANS' I. Q.'s

STRIKING confirmation of some of the problems of children's institutions suggested by Dr. Ira S. Wile elsewhere in this issue, appears from a study of the intelligence of orphan children in Texas, made by Robert A. Davis of Baylor University and reported in detail in the Journal of Delinquency (Vol. XII, No. 1). More than a thousand children in typical orphanage homes in central Texas received a series of mental tests, and the results were compared with similar examinations of five hundred Texas public-school children in the same grades in school. This particular group of public-school children, as Mr. Davis points out, was below the standard, with a median intelligence quotient of 97, but the orphans fell well below that with a median of 85. Moreover, 45 per cent of the public-school children were mentally below age, as compared to nearly 73 per cent of the orphan group. The orphanages chosen for study represented six different religious and fraternal groups and are believed by the examiner to give a fairly representative picture.

Obviously the background of the orphanage children must have included a toll of misfortune and disadvantage greater than that of children whose own homes were still intact. The effect that environment may have in influencing the formal measure of intelligence has been suggested in the important study of foster children directed by Frank N. Freeman of the University of Chicago (see The Survey, February 14, 1928, p. 636). More evidence will be needed to determine to what extent the apparent intellectual inferiority of dependent children as a group is due to their innate capacity, and to what extent it is a mark of lack of opportunity. But in either case there seems abundant evidence of the need, which both Dr. Wile and Mr. Davis stress, of more knowledge of the abilities and aptitudes of these children, and of more specialized and flexible institutional policies which will be suited to their particular needs.

ARE FOREIGNERS PEOPLE?

IN the whirlwind of straw votes and other manifestations of the great national guessing contest which precedes a presidential election, there is always a temptation to find short cuts to a wishful conclusion by lumping one's fellow-citizens in great conglomerate masses. Each party sweeps out a generous arm to claim the farm vote, the woman's vote, the labor vote, the immigrant vote, the "wet" vote, and so on, as though each were a single apple to be picked, whereas it is perfectly possible to imagine a hypothetical Mary Jablowinski, daughter of a subway digger and wife of a truck farmer, who would owe a theoretic loyalty to each of these. The last issue of The Interpreter, the bulletin published by the Foreign Language Information Service, shows the numerical importance of the "foreign-born vote," for example, in the fact that there are some 7,500,000 naturalized citizens who are entitled to vote, and that the votes of such citizens represented more than a quarter of the total cast at the last presidential election. The Interpreter adds, however, that the foreign-language newspapers reflect as lively and diversified an interest in the issues of the campaign as any others, possibly even livelier, since new citizens are not bound to one party or another by lifelong or even hereditary loyalties.

Behind the barrier of alien tongues and customs, foreign-born citizens, like women, seem to be people. And, taken one by one, they are seen to be people, people who can qualify even in the national hall of popular fame—the big league line-ups. A visiting stranger viewing America might have been entertained by a recent roster of the New York Yankees with the names (shades of New England!) Ruth, Gehrig, Meusel, Koenig, Durocher, Grabowski, Bengough, Durst, Paschal, Heimach and Gazella. Way back in 1876 the Giants had a player named Rosenberg and this year Andy Cohen has been one of their outstanding stars. The American line-up at the Olympic games showed again the diverse races on which our athletic reputation is built. Having accepted strange names without question in the stadiums —and also in Hollywood—another quadrennium or two may see a little less naïveté in this aspect of political prestidigitation.

POOLING LEGAL AID

FOLLOWING with most commendable promptness upon a survey of legal aid in New York City (see The Survey, April 15, 1928, p. 92) comes the announcement that one of the major recommendations of the study has taken effect in the organization of a legal-aid section of the New York Welfare Council. This section, with Allen Wardwell as chairman, will give a common meeting-ground for the organizations in this field. Official delegates to the section already have been appointed by the Bronx County Bar Association, the Brooklyn Bar Association, the Educational Alliance, the legal aid bureau of the New York Section of the National Council of Jewish Women, the Legal Aid Society, the National Desertion Bureau, the Salvation Army and the Voluntary Defenders' Committee, and it is expected that other organizations concerned with legal aid will be added to this list. The organizations, of course, retain full independence and autonomy in their work. Their delegates, meeting once a month, will discuss common problems of making their services more effective, meeting more adequately the increasing demand for free or nominally priced legal service, and bringing about a better understanding and better support of legal-aid work.

TO SURVEY ASSOCIATES

THE annual meeting of Survey Associates, Inc., will be held at four o'clock the afternoon of Monday, October 29, 1928, in the offices of The Survey, 112 East 19 Street, New York City, to elect four directors and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. All members of Survey Associates, Inc., (those who have contributed $10 or more during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1928, and life members) are entitled to a vote at this meeting. They are cordially invited to attend.

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HEALTH

Is Diphtheria Still Declining?

By EDGAR SYDENSTRICKER

THE widespread campaign against diphtheria, the steady decline in its death-rate and the absence of serious epidemics during the past few years have led at least some of us into the habit of looking for a further decline every year. It is not surprising, therefore, that some perturbation has been occasioned by the fact that in 1927 the diphtheria death-rate increased instead of continuing its downward course. In fact, the present indications are that in 1928 the death-rate as well as the morbidity rate will also be somewhat higher than in 1926, although probably lower than they were in 1927.

We all ought to know by this time that the death-rate or the case-rate for an infectious disease in a period so short as a single year can not be taken by itself but must be viewed against its etiological and epidemiological background. This is particularly true of diphtheria, and in attempting to interpret its annual variations we should consider its present situation in relation to the recorded incidence and mortality of the disease over a sufficiently long time to afford a proper perspective.

Let us take a glance first at the mortality from diphtheria in the ten "original registration states" (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Indiana and Michigan) so called because comparable mortality records for these states are available since 1900. The annual diphtheria rates for this area are plotted in Fig. 1. A striking decrease is clearly shown. About 1900 the death-rate was approximately 40 per 100,000 population and in 1925-1927 it was about 8 per 100,000, a decline of something like 80 per cent.

This diagram, however, reveals further facts that are even more interesting. One is that during the period 1900-1922 the downward trend of diphtheria mortality (as indicated by the broken line) was becoming less and less pronounced and apparently would soon have reached a point where no great further decrease could have been looked for. But after 1922 something happened to the diphtheria rate which was unprecedented in the previous recorded history of the disease in this country. In four years it declined to approximately one-half of what the preceding experience led us to expect. If the diphtheria rates in 1924-1927 had followed the expected course shown by the dotted line, there would have been about 16 deaths per 100,000 population instead of less than 10, as actually occurred. Our statisticians assure us that this decrease could not have been a "chance fluctuation" due to small numbers and that so marked a departure from its expected course could only have been accounted for as the result of the introduction of some new factor or factors. There will be few to deny that at least a major factor was the intensified battle against the disease with a new and efficient weapon for prevention—toxin-antitoxin.

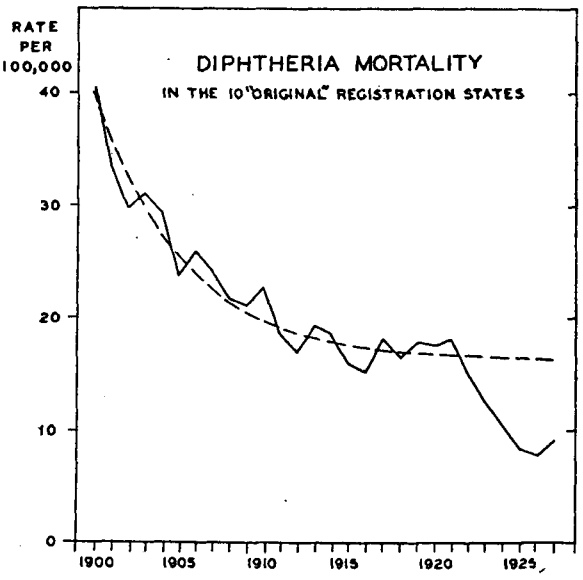

Fig. 1—Diphtheria death-rate per 100,000, 1900-1927, in the ten "original" registration states. The solid line shows the annual actual rates and the broken line the general trend as indicated by a curve fitted to the annual rates for 1900-1921.

Now, most of the reduction in the mortality from diphtheria during the period 1900-1922, before toxin-antitoxin came into general use, was due to a lessened *fatality* rate. It is possible to ascribe this result to several reasons. There may have been a decrease in virulence, and there is some evidence in favor of this reason. Undoubtedly medical and nursing care of cases have continued to improve. Without question an important cause of the decreased fatality rate was the introduction and use of antitoxin. These measures, however, apparently did not affect greatly the *incidence* of the disease as measured by the case-rate, since the case-rate apparently did not decrease at all or decreased very slightly prior to about 1922.

Since 1922, however, there are indications that even the incidence of the disease decreased. Some examples of this are shown in Fig. 2, in which the annual case-rates for Massachusetts since 1894 and for 30 large cities and for 10 states since 1912, as reported to the U. S. Public Health Service, have been plotted. Doubtless the completeness with which diphtheria cases are reported has improved and the picture which this diagram gives for the entire period of 30 years may not be absolutely accurate. But it is interesting to note that in spite of better reporting, the incidence rate since 1922 has exhibited a definite decrease. This indication becomes the more significant in view of the fact that our anti-diphtheria campaign, by the immunization of susceptible children, in the last few years has been directed more specifically against the occurrence of cases. Judging by mortality and morbidity records, therefore, we have grounds for the encouraging indication that a new downward

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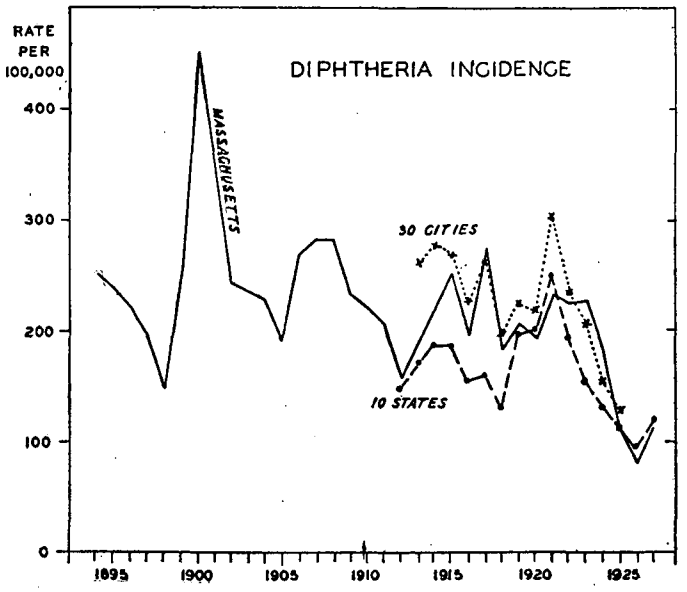


Fig. 2—Diphtheria incidence as reported in Massachusetts 1894-1927 and in 10 states and 30 large cities 1912-1927

trend in diphtheria has been established.

In the light of these facts, what meaning are we justified in attaching to the increase in incidence and mortality for 1927 and 1928?

In the first place, it must be remembered that by no means have all susceptible individuals been immunized and that in the great majority of localities, not a sufficient proportion of the susceptible population have been rendered immune to prevent the outbreak of local diphtheria epidemics. In the second place, consideration ought to be given to the fact that the prevalence of diphtheria, like some other infectious diseases, rises and falls in more or less periodic waves. According to certain observations on the periodicity of diphtheria, which have already appeared in the literature and which are corroborated by the work of the statistical staff of the U. S. Public Health Service, the peaks of diphtheria waves are between six and seven years apart on the average. The frequency with which diphtheria waves occurred during the particular period shown in Fig. 2 is something like the line shown in Fig. 3.

The waves of increased prevalence reach higher levels at one time than at another, as the graph for Massachusetts shows, but they come apparently with a fair degree of regularity. If this interpretation of the statistics means anything at all, the increase of diphtheria incidence in 1927 and 1928 came according to schedule.

The present wave of higher diphtheria prevalence started, of course, from a much lower level than did any earlier wave. We have every reason to regard it as rather improbable that the height which it will attain will be anything like that of the four previous waves which reached their peaks in or about 1921, 1914, 1907, and 1900. Experience teaches us that as a disease comes under more complete control, its endemic prevalence reaches lower and lower levels and its epidemic waves grow smaller and smaller until it becomes a "rare" disease. If the battle against diphtheria is continued without faltering by use of the weapons at our command, we can confidently expect this result in the course of the next generation.

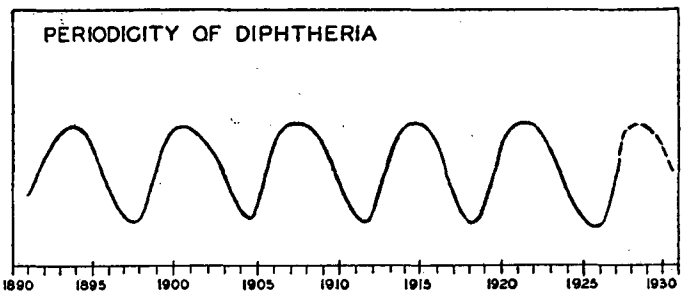
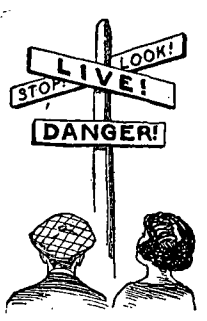


Fig. 3—Periodicity of diphtheria in the United States as indicated by its reported case incidence. The average length of the waves of increase in prevalence is approximately 6½ years. The graph does not show the variations in the number of cases, but pictures the fairly regular recurrence of increased prevalence

Safety Always

THAT the prevention of accidents must become a major plank in any platform to sustain child life and child health, appears startlingly in a report recently released by the Statistics Committee of the National Safety Council under the chairmanship of Louis I. Dublin. Between the ages of 5 and 15, accidents are by far the most important cause of death among children, taking more than twice as many lives as any disease. For children under 5, they rank third in the causes of death in the U. S. Registration Area in 1926, the latest year for which complete statistics are available; and for boys and girls of from 15 to 19, they were second only to tuberculosis. Aside from the unknown burden of injury and crippling, accidents in 1927 cost the lives of nearly 22,000 children under fifteen.

At the seventeenth annual safety congress just concluded in New York City, it was pointed out repeatedly that accidental death and injury can be prevented and controlled by many of the same methods which have proved effective in combating disease. In some instances, notably that of Memphis, Tennessee (see The Survey, July 15, 1925, p. 435), prevention of accidental and other forms of violent death has become an activity of municipal health departments. More frequently campaigns of education have been waged through the schools or through community safety councils or chapters of the American Red Cross. The results of this movement, fostered by the National Safety Council, are already evident. Notwithstanding the increase in population, there was an actual decrease in child fatalities between 1924 and 1926; and the most favorable trend for the four years ending in 1926 was observed in the youngest age group—that of children under 4. Under the direction of the education division of the council, safety is being sold to the schools. Thousands of teachers, principals and superintendents are cooperating in organized efforts to impress upon students the importance of safeguarding themselves and others. Some sixty community safety councils are affiliated with the parent organization in Chicago. The officers and members of these



Courtesy Chicago Health Dept.

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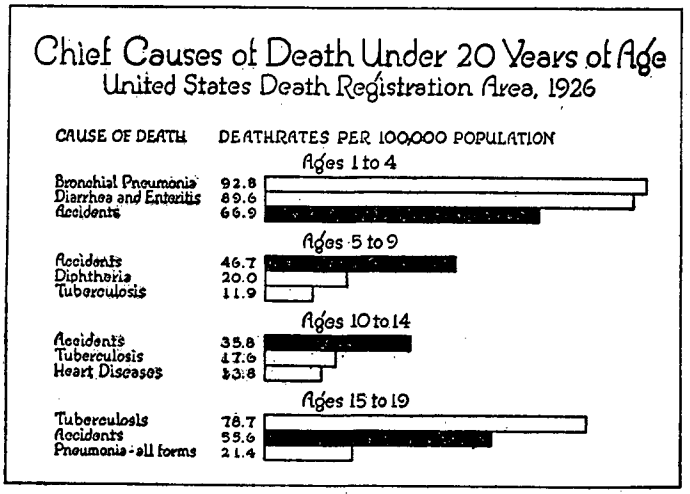
cooperative, non-profit-making bodies are conducting continuous campaigns to educate parents on the importance of making their homes safe. It is estimated that last year alone, 25,000 persons were killed in their own residences. A large number of these victims were children, among them 2,800 children under 5 who died of burns and scalds. Today education in safety is reaching homes via radio, the press, special home-inspection campaign blanks which are taken to the parents by their youngsters, and other means.



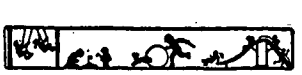
What are known as junior safety councils or safety patrols are playing a prominent part in the child-conservation programs of various communities, guarding their playmates to and from school, participating in "home-inspection campaigns" and the like, under the direction of teachers and officers of community safety councils. The Kansas City Safety Council, for example, has interested thousands of children in the prevention of accidents. School children write essays on safety subjects, take part in safety dramatizations, check one another on unsafe conduct and enjoy the various meetings at which experiences are exchanged. A special women's division has been organized to help reduce the number of home accidents. In cooperation with the Children's Bureau of that city, three thousand volunteer workers are working along lines recommended by the council. Group meetings are held in each school district to instruct workers regarding home hazards, and the information thus obtained is broadcast through the various neighborhoods.

Formal work in safety education is now carried on in all grades of the Worcester, Massachusetts, school system from kindergarten through grade eight. Fifty-five grammar schools are completely organized with safety patrols. Safety instruction is woven by the teachers into their regular courses, such as reading, writing and drawing.

In Louisville, Kentucky, the students of the Girls' High School have even preached the doctrine of safety in industrial plants. Numerous Rhode Island schools have safety patrols, which are equipped with the white-cross belt-harness and badge adopted by the Providence Safety Council. Accident record charts have been used to advantage in Toledo, Ohio, and other cities where safety councils have located the majority of danger spots and succeeded in reducing the hazards, as a result of educational campaigns. In Chicago, the Board of Education has appointed a full-time safety director, who devotes all of his time to spreading the doctrine of safety among school children.

A national campaign to educate motorists as well is being carried on by the various community and parent safety bodies with apparent results. In 1922, 29 out of every 100 persons killed in motor accidents were children under 15 years of age, while in 1926 the corresponding percentage was 23. Among children from 5 to 9 years of age, automobile accidents cause 44 per cent of all accidental deaths. To teach the motorists of America, the safety councils use all forms of publicity media—daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, billboards, signs, street cars, circulars and the radio. Several safety councils have been granted free time on the air to broadcast facts about their safety clubs for children, and the membership of some of these unique organizations covers many states. "Safety Sam" of the St. Louis Safety Council, numbers about 300,000 children among his listeners.

Among adults as well as children, accidents are an outstanding cause of death. For males of all ages they are exceeded in importance only by heart disease and pneumonia, and have rates considerably higher than either tuberculosis or cancer. Apparently women are either more cautious or less exposed to hazards since in their case accidents stand seventh in the list of causes of death. Comparing accidents, most of which are admittedly preventable, with a group of diseases which have been the consistent object of attack by health officers, the committee on statistics comments that while the disease death-rate has been consistently downward, the accident-rate as a whole shows little change. While accidental drownings were reduced by one-third between 1911 and 1926—the year in which the American Red Cross started its first-aid and life-saving campaign—the number of automobile accidents increased eight-fold during the same period. "The inevitable conclusion," declares the committee, "is that the widespread and persistent efforts which have resulted in decreased deaths from these diseases will have to be duplicated in the safety movement if additional progress is to be made."



THE importance of staff education is stressed in the annual report for 1927 just issued by the Visiting Nurse Service administered by Henry Street Settlement in New York City. The service employs only graduate registered nurses who have had four years of highschool. Upon admission to the staff, the nurse is given a careful introduction to the field of public health through demonstrations showing how her hospital technique may be interpreted in homes with the meagerest equipment to care for the sick. "Her patient in the hospital was an individual—now she must protect the whole family from disease." Realizing the need for further knowledge in public health, many members of the staff are taking advantage of courses offered at Teachers' College and elsewhere; in 1927-8, sixty-seven of a total staff of 257 attended one or more of these outside classes. In addition to its own regular staff of teachers, known as supervisors and educational directors, the Visiting Nurse Service had help from the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in interpreting psychiatric problems

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to its staff, through the services of Glee M. Hastings, a trained psychiatric social worker, who has been conducting conferences with the staff in the eighteen nursing centers. Formerly staff hours in the service were from 8.30 till 5.30. In 1925 these were changed to 8.30 to 5.00; and in the summer of 1926 and again in 1927, the eight-hour day with an hour for lunch was tried. At the beginning of 1927, staff salaries were increased to the maximum of $1,800 at the beginning of the second year of service, instead of the end of the second year, as formerly. "Although it is too soon to present conclusive statements as to the effect of these measures on the health and stability of the staff," the report declares, "there is increasing evidence that the better hours and the change in salaries will gradually result in a more stable personnel and in a decreased illness situation."

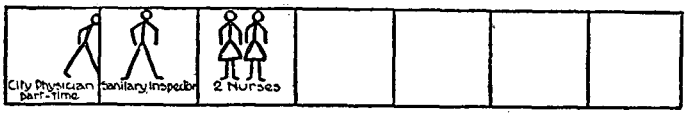
APROPOS of the 1928 increase in diphtheria discussed elsewhere in this department, the city of Middletown, New York, might cite its proud record of no case for the past three years and only one death in six years and a half. Dr. H. J. Shelley, city health officer, was the guest of honor at a banquet of city and state officials, physicians and other citizens to celebrate the conclusion of the third year. Some 63 per cent of the school children under 10 years of age have had toxin-antitoxin treatment. That this is the result of consistent and effective public health organization appears in the whole record of this city of 20,000 people: no smallpox since 1912; no death from whooping cough since 1921; no death from measles since 1923; only one death from scarlet fever since 1922; and no death from typhoid since 1920 and "practically no cases except those imported."

THAT THERE is pressing need for increased dental clinic facilities in greater New York, despite an increase in the number of clinics from 104 in 1923 to 152 in 1927, is shown in a survey just published by the committee on community dental service of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. The first step toward relieving this need should be the maximum use of existing equipment. Because of expense or inconvenience the clinics have been open only about half the potential time, which is considered to be between 33 and 42 hours per week for each chair. There are more than 100 dental chairs, for the most part in school buildings, which are not in use at present; some have never been used. The recommendations include the need for better dental facilities for needy residents of the Bronx, Queens, Richmond and Brooklyn, where facilities are even less adequate than in Manhattan; a fuller use of existing equipment; a clearer definition of clinic policy as concerns selection of clientele, professional supervision and standards of administration and records; a more complete recognition by hospitals of dentistry as a specialty of medicine coordinate with other branches; and the need for a city-wide coordinated development of dental facilities, especially for children from 2 to 16.

AT THE RATE of progress which existed from 1920 till 1928, it will take some fifty-five years to extend reasonably adequate full-time rural health service to all the communities of the United States where such service is needed, declares the U. S. Public Health Service, adding that the strengthening of existing factors, of discovery of new ones to speed up health production is "critically important." More than 80 per cent of the rural population is as yet unprovided with official local health service "approaching adequacy." Such a service for the whole country would cost approximately $20,000,000, according to official estimates, while it could be expected to effect a net saving, in the prevention of premature death, of illness and the loss of earnings by illness, of not less than $980,000,000. "Money invested for well-directed whole-time country health service," declares L. L. Lumsden, senior surgeon, in the weekly publication of the U. S. Public Health Service, "yields to the average local taxpaying citizen an annual dividend in dollars and cents ranging under different local conditions from 100 to 3,000 per cent."

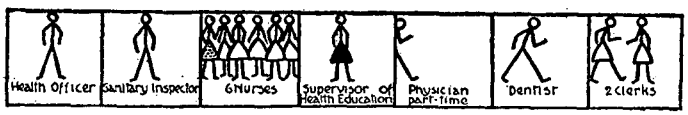
TO THE SEEKER for ultra-violet rays who cannot follow the sun south in the winter nor indulge in the expensive and not too effective transmitting glass on the market (see The Survey, March 15, 1928, page 772), there is suggestion in a window described in the Journal of the American Medical Association (vol. 91, No. 1, p. 18) by A. H. Pfund of Johns Hopkins University. This consists of a sheet of an inexpensive substance called cellophane, framed in wood between two pieces of chickenwire to strengthen it, and inserted in place of the regular window, like a screen, when the sun is shining. The cellophane in such a frame should last for at least a year, and can be replaced at a cost of twenty-five cents. It is suggested by Mr. Pfund that "charitable organizations, such as the visiting nurse associations and municipal departments of health, procure a supply of cellophane, get in touch with a carpenter who will make the frames, and finally bring the matter to the attention of those who are in need of it." Cellophane tested in a laboratory window transmitted 70 per cent of the rays in the curative region, and lost only slightly in effectiveness after a year's exposure.

THAT A HIGH cancer death-rate seems to be one of the penalties for overweight is the conclusion drawn in a study reported in a recent issue of the statistical bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The very thin fared better in respect to cancer mortality than people in the "normal" weight class; while the pendulum reversed with excess pounds until those who were 15 per cent or more overweight showed rates from 25 to 29 per cent in excess of the standard group. As the result of another recent investigation, Dr. Jerome Meyers, of the division of industrial hygiene of the New York City Department of Health, suggests that there may be a relation between cancer and constant exposure to smoke and fumes. Over a period of years high rates were found in districts adjoining the Kill van Kull, where there is much smoke, and low rates in two districts in the high central part of Staten Island, where there is little. Neither diet, nor individual nor parental nativity, seemed significant in relation to cancer. The results of the investigation have recently been published as Reprint No. 102 of the Department of Health.



PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF PAID FROM LOCAL FUNDS—END OF 1922

WHAT HAS BEEN HAPPENING in Fargo, N.D., during the past five years, when the city and the Commonwealth Fund, in cooperation with physicians, dentists and other interested citizens, have been working together to show how healthy a mid-western city can be, is told in a series of publications issued by the division of publications of the Commonwealth Fund. Part of the final report, Five Years in Fargo, gives a vivid running account of the period, with illustrations of which the accompanying are only a sample; part two is Public Health Work in Fargo, an Appraisal, by W. F. Walker, field director of the American Public Health Association, evaluating progress in professional terms, while part three is a technical monograph reviewing in detail the child health activities of the demonstration. These and reprints of Maud A. Brown's lively Fargo and the Health Habits, as well as earlier publications on the demonstration may be obtained from the Commonwealth Fund at 578 Madison Avenue, New York City. Correspondence other than requests for printed matter should be addressed to the Child Health Demonstration Committee, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.



PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF PAID FROM LOCAL FUNDS—END OF 1927

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The History We Teach

By BESSIE LOUISE PIERCE

THE attitudes and points of view of pupils in the schools have always attracted the attention of educators, yet it has been only recently that definite attempts have been directed toward determining how these attitudes are built up and toward discovering what they are.

As a result of this newly kindled interest, the last decade has seen the character education movement sweep over the country, carrying with it those educators who wish to instil specific ethical qualities in their pupils. Organizations have sprung up whose avowed purpose is the promotion of a crusade to inculcate in youth the tenets of honor, honesty, and good citizenship. Agencies such as the Character Education Institution of Washington have engaged in research to determine what are and what should be the "moral" attitudes of pupils in the schools. Although the emphasis of all these groups is chiefly on the ethical, yet love of country, obedience to law, and service to one's fatherland do not fail to receive attention. In this the teacher of history has long been concerned, for no other subject has been considered a better vehicle for developing patriotism and citizenship. Thus it has been held by legislators, propagandists, and even by school administrators and teachers themselves.

Many attitudes common to most Americans undoubtedly are the result of instruction in the schools given by teacher and textbook. "The average man's notion of a Frenchman or of a German or of an Italian or of a Jew is gotten not from extensive personal observation but from anti-types supplied by versifiers, story-tellers, and playwrights," declares an eminent student of the subject; and to his list might be added the history teacher and the writer of the history textbook.

To learn what school children actually conceive patriotism to be, what they consider the constituent elements of loyalty to country, and how they look upon peoples of races and nationalities other than their own, over eleven hundred pupils in the junior and senior high-schools of a far-eastern and middle-western state, ranging from an average age in the seventh grade of twelve years to seventeen in the twelfth, were recently asked these questions:

What is patriotism?

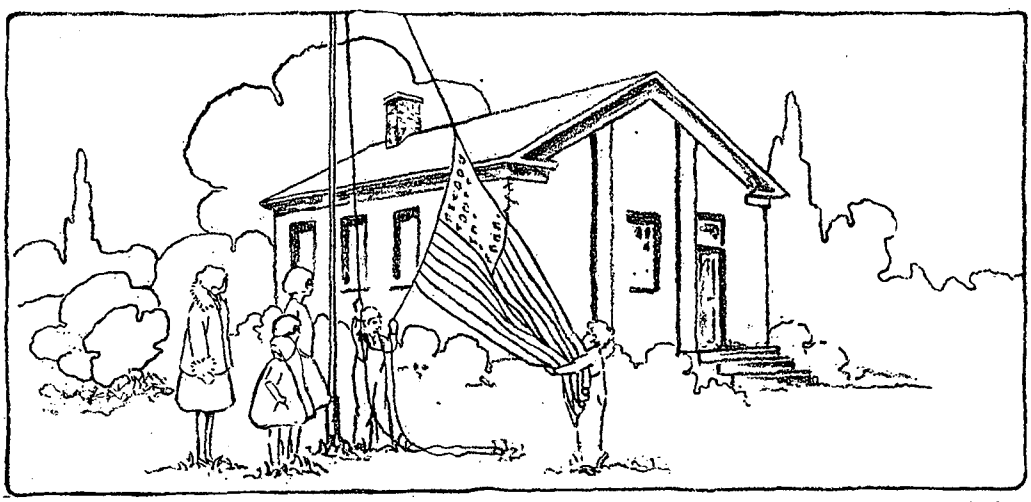
How can you show your loyalty toward your country?

Have you, through your study of history, gained a liking or a dislike for any country?

SINCE patriotism and loyalty seemed synonymous to the pupils, the first two question, in compiling results, were considered together. The answers fall into these general categories: defense of country, or service to one's country in time of war; honoring the flag; obedience to the law; voting; celebrating national holidays; honoring "patriotic" men and officials; and paying taxes. In addition there came many other responses, such as "keeping healthy," "serving on the jury," "being loyal to one's fellowmen," "objecting to the formation of secret organizations seeking to destroy the government," "not speaking against your own government," and "making others respect the United States." Defense of country and service to one's homeland, obedience to the law, and voting, appear the most often, with honoring officials and paying taxes following. To show graphically the relative importance of the elements of patriotism in the minds of pupils the following table is given, defense of country being represented as 100 per cent:

Defense of country	100
Obedience to law	79
Voting	12
Honoring officials	6
Paying taxes	4

In other words, defense of country appears approximately nine times more often than voting, and twenty-five more times than paying taxes. Those holding obedience to the law the first attribute of loyalty to country, are not far behind the number believing defense of country and honor owed the country's flag the *sine qua*



Courtesy Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association

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non of patriotism. Indeed, in the pupils' minds in several instances these elements seem closely associated. Nor are the influences of ten years ago forgotten by these pupils who then were in the elementary grades. In the words of a senior boy, "Patriotism is a great thing. It means much to us. . . . Respect your flag and all legal holidays. It may be that many people do not fully realize the significance of the Armistice. The world was at war, and then it became more peaceful. The nations were put at rest. Just think of the lives that were sacrificed for us. We should honor our soldier boys and sailors and marines. Think what they did for us; the hardships they went through. On any patriotic holiday just stop and think who and what has been sacrificed for us."

Sex played no part in selecting the elements of patriotism. The reactions of boys and girls were the same. "One can show his loyalty by honoring his flag and by giving his life to save his country," declared a seventeen-year-old girl in the eleventh grade. Another asserted that "One can show love or loyalty to country by respecting the laws or the constitution, by rising when the national anthem is sung, by being ready to go to war if at any time they may be called, always having in mind the good one can do in time of war—both men and women."

In brief, the majority subscribed to the belief that "patriotism is the manner in which you support your country by abiding with [*sic*] its laws and always being ready to die loyally for your country."

IN replying to the question as to whether they had, through history, gained a liking or a dislike for any country, only five out of the eleven hundred pointed out that history should teach that "there is good in every nation," and that it should aid pupils "to see both sides of national or international questions." One pupil expressed the belief that "history fosters a love of your own country," which was also put forward by another who, however, thought that "love of one's native land is natural"—a statement with which few would quarrel. But most of the answers revealed a feeling of admiration for or hostility towards various countries.

Austria received no favorable comments since it was "one of the countries which made the World War." Approximately the same number liked and disliked England. To the latter, Great Britain was "selfish" and desirous of "stopping American growth." A few recalled the wars of 1776 and 1812. Yet it cannot be said that pupils have absorbed the deep distrust of Great Britain from their study of history which characterized school-boys and girls even a quarter of a century ago.

OF all countries France was the most popular, while Germany was frequently considered cruel, crafty, militaristic, and oblivious of the rights of other nations. A few pupils expressed the belief that the German people were not responsible for all the crimes charged against her in the World War and that the Germans had made many useful contributions to modern civilization.

Few pupils expressed friendliness or admiration for Mexico, China, Japan, Russia and Turkey. There were some who acknowledged a special fondness for Sweden, Poland and other countries, but this was obviously due to respect for the ancestral home.

In contrast to many attitudes of disfavor toward other countries, was the ready and frequent protestation of love of America. In the mosaic of attributes ascribed to the United States engendering this affection were found universal freedom, better morals, better schools, greater humanitarianism, greater opportunity and more prosperity, than could be enjoyed elsewhere. Above all, peaceful and non-militaristic tendencies ascribed to America served as a basis of adoration and praise. Of the more than eleven hundred children heard from, only four confessed that the United States had ever carried on enterprises of which all could not be proud. Whether this reaction would have been echoed had the question been raised directly, it is impossible to say. It is a safe guess, however, that it would have varied only slightly, for neither history teachers nor textbooks on the whole venture to criticize either the motives or the methods of any American achievement.

A SIMILAR investigation of national and international attitudes of highschool students carried on by Robert Frederick of William Jewell College, in 1926, in schools in Ohio, West Virginia, Nebraska, Oregon and Connecticut, showed like reactions. According to this study, 59 per cent of the students examined believed that as a nation the people of the United States had never mistreated the people of any other race or nation. The same number thought that no patriotic American would admit any other country to be superior to the United States in any respect, and 57 per cent believed that Americans place a higher value upon law and order than do any other people. A similar proportion subscribed to the opinion that the United States should have the largest army and the most powerful navy in the world, and 38 per cent held that we should conquer, annex and develop Mexico. Four-fifths of the same students pointed out, however, in the course of their answers, that no longer was it possible for nations to act independently of one another.

IN fairness to pupils in schools it should be said that similar tests reveal parallel prejudices among adults. S. M. Keeny of New York, conducting tests for The Inquiry to determine the sources of public opinion, discovered among a thousand cases that 98 per cent found the word "bolshevik" distasteful, that 90 per cent reacted unfavorably toward "Turk," 50 per cent toward "Mexican," and 30 per cent toward "immigrant." A modified form of Goodwin B. Watson's Measurement of Fair-mindedness, which Mr. Keeny used, found a class of college seniors following this beaten path. Among this group, a registration of the first thought in connection with the words and names presented showed that the Chinese were considered "treacherous men from the rice country," the Turk "a barbarian," Mexicans "a cruel people," Italians "a crafty, slick people," and the Germans those who indulged in "brutal treatment of their foes during the War." None found the word "patriot" disagreeable, few had an unfavorable reaction toward "preparedness" and "nationalism," but many confessed an aversion toward "pacifist," "socialist," "radical," and "bolshevik." Here we see clearly how childishly acquired attitudes carry over into adult years, and determine our reactions to subjects deserving careful thought rather than unreasoning prejudice and tradition.

These efforts to ascertain the opinions of highschool boys and girls, imperfect though they may be, are eloquent evidence that pacificism has not yet throttled the god of war in the teaching which goes on in our public schools; nor has

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the internationalist of the present seized the citadel held so long by the nationalist. For many teachers and textbook writers—absolve them of all responsibility as we may—still accept the traditional and allow their pupils to be bound by old patterns of thought and behavior, leading young minds neither to sober reflection as to the origins of current attitudes nor to analysis of their real meaning. "The chief part of man's life is remembering," said James Harvey Robinson. What do the American people wish their children to remember?

Adventures in Adult Education

I. At Ashland

By EUGENE W. SUTHERLAND

FOR six weeks, July 30-September 9, Ashland College, a School for Adult Education, carried on a unique laboratory experiment in training adults to educate themselves. (See The Survey, June 1, page 277.) Disregarding all academic standards and conventional classroom methods, a small group of grown-ups, under the leadership of Dr. John E. Kirkpatrick, sought through cooperative study and discussion and through living, working and playing together, to think their way through some of the major problems of today. The enthusiastic interest and response with which this adventure was greeted by the students, by the community and by progressive educators over the country indicates the school's significance as a directive influence in the lives of those participating and as a pioneering experiment in American adult education.

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Free from the academic scramble and hectic "drive" characteristic of most American schools, and removed from the tension and bustle of city life, Ashland College, near Grant, Michigan, affords welcome opportunity for "release-ment" and recreation. Nor is it merely the relief which vacationists vainly seek, driving from resort to resort, hoping to drown their ennui in mileage. At Ashland, refreshment of body and mind is found through recreative play combined with stimulating discussion and study of vital problems.

Play during afternoons and evenings was an important part of Ashland's program. The games occasionally took the form of Danish gymnastics, but more often they were Danish folk dances and old fashioned "square" dances. Danish-American young people from nearby farms were usually the leaders in the folk games, but the Americans were eager and ready learners.

Ashland students learned to sing as well as to play. It was notable how everybody takes to the Danish songs, many of which were learned in translation and sung with great zest. Students often went beyond the mere recitation stage and composed songs of their own. The school song, Beauty Around Us, was thus adapted from a Danish translation.

During the six-weeks session this year, frequent auto trips were taken to nearby places of scenic and educational interest. The longest one was to Bitely Botanical Gardens, where instruction is afforded in common and uncommon plants. The most unique trip was that to Big Prairie, where drifting sand is burying acres of farm and orchard and where autos have literally to steam their way through.

A distinctive feature of this experimental term at Ashland College was the vital relationship which grew up in a few weeks between the school and the community of Grant. The southern section of this community is made up principally of Danish-Americans who took quite readily to the new school because they had a stake in the old Ashland Folk School and were glad to see its activities resumed. From the start the college was permitted to hold Sunday services in their church and the Danes responded further in making up the bulk of the congregation. Both Danish adults and young people came in to the special evening sessions of the college, until frequently every available seating space in the assembly room was filled.

THE northern section of Grant community is made up largely of traditional American stock. It has taken a little time to make it clear to this group that the school is not limited to Danes, but is for all. The Chamber of Commerce of Grant was the first to see this, and thirty members came to the school to take part in the discussion of rural-urban relations. In turn, this community group banqueted the entire school at the Community Hall. In fact, the college was, after six weeks, generally referred to as "our college."

Arrangements are well under way whereby the Grant Community Church and the college will in future be more closely associated through Chester A. Graham, a leading member of this session of the school. Mr. Graham will serve both as pastor of the church and teacher at the school.

In response to a growing enthusiasm, plans have been made for another summer session of six or possibly eight weeks. Committees representing Michigan and Illinois, with headquarters at Detroit and Chicago respectively, have been elected to carry out these plans for the coming year. John E. Kirkpatrick, of Olivet, Michigan, will continue as director of Ashland College, and the writer has been asked

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to act as secretary-treasurer for the coming year. These two officers, with the chairman of the committees representing Michigan and Illinois, will constitute an Executive Committee, directing the activities of the school. With this simple organization, Ashland College will continue as a cooperative, non-salaried, non-academic school where grown-ups may "try out their own education."

Enrollment at Ashland College for the next summer term will be limited to fifty students and teachers. Students will be accepted without regard to their previous academic training, provided only that they are over eighteen years of age and have had practical life experience.. It is desirable that the group be thoroughly representative of American life. During the first session twenty-seven occupations and seven nationalities were represented.

For people who are unable to enroll in the college but who wish to keep informed of its progress, opportunity is provided for non-resident membership in the Ashland College Association. A fee of one dollar covers the cost of bulletins which the college will publish from time to time.[1]

As an experiment in adult education, Ashland College has proved remarkably successful if the enthusiasm of its students and the growing appreciation of the community is a fair test. Many students who could not remain for the full six weeks returned to share in the school, some coming back three and even four times. Several community people who came during the latter part of the term expressed regret at having missed the earlier sessions through failure to understand the significance of the school, as a community project. Grown-ups *are* eager to keep on learning while living and welcome a new and zestful school of their own.

II. At Mills

By GLENN E. HOOVER

WHAT are alumni associations good for? Are they growing a bit tired of distributing tickets for the Big Game and arranging an annual banquet? There are critics who insist that we might now have an educated citizenry but for the indifference of the graduates of our colleges and universities. Are they doing anything, in an organized way, to popularize learning?

Well, call it another California boast if you will, but Mills College alumnae are showing the way. They continued this year the Adult School, which the State Department of Education organized last summer on the Mills campus (see The Survey, October 15, 1927, p. 87). It is their hope to make it a permanent part of the college year.

This year the session continued from August 13 to August 25. For each of the two weeks the work was based on a subject of general interest. The first week was devoted to problems of the family. Dr. J. P. Lichtenberger of the University of Pennsylvania spoke on the general theme, but we wanted to hear all sides and therefore invited Rabbi Newman—whose debates last year with Judge Ben Lindsey provoked such interest throughout the Pacific Coast cities—to give us his views on modern marriage.

We heard the conservative and traditional view of marriage, divorce, and family organization from Father Carroll, S. J., of St. Ignatius College, who spoke as a lawyer and a Jesuit scholar.

It remained for the Reverend Robert E. Brown, of the First Congregational Church of Oakland, to present the liberal Protestant attitude. In the process he expressed views on the infallibility of a literally interpreted Bible that provoked lively discussion. For some of us it was a novel experience to hear the Bible "defended" by laymen against the "onslaughts" of a man of the cloth.

We also had, the first week, three interesting viewpoints on juvenile delinquency. Mrs. Elisabeth Gurnee Lossing, Berkeley policewoman, and Dr. Olga Bridgman of the Juvenile Court of San Francisco, told of the preventive and corrective work done among juveniles in Berkeley and San Francisco. Duncan Matheson, Captain of Detectives of San Francisco, bitterly denounced "fake psychological theories" of the abnormality of criminals and their alleged need for "treatment." He advocated punishment, although he had no faith in its reformatory value.

Dr. Ann Martin of the local Birth Control League told how the birth-control clinics were functioning in the health centers in the East Bay cities. There was considerable surprise that such clinics were in actual operation in the county-supported health centers, and there was even more surprise when we learned that before a married woman can receive such information it must appear that she is a public charity case; that the information is needed in the interest of her health; and if she is a Catholic, she must present a letter from her parish priest consenting to her instruction.

The second week was given over to problems of race and immigration. Chester Rowell, California publicist, opened the discussion with a masterly analysis of the general question. Dr. N. Wing Mah of the University of California, Mr. Ng Poon Chew, editor of a Chinese daily paper, and Dr. Payson J. Treat, professor of Oriental History in Stanford University, discussed the problem of the Oriental. The two Chinese speakers stressed the lack of employment outlets for the educated, native-born Orientals.

Mexican immigration was discussed by Dr. S. J. Holmes of the Department of Zoology of the University of California, who as a eugenist was decidedly against unrestricted immigration of Indians from Mexico. Dr. H. I. Priestly, a specialist in Mexican history from the same institution, pointed out the neglected virtues of the Mexican peon. Alex Johnson of the California Farm Bureau made an excellent case for the continued immigration of Mexicans if California is to continue its agricultural development.

The desirability of many speakers and plenty of free discussion was nowhere so evident as in connection with the subject of the Mexican immigrant. Some of us were perhaps a little confused at the finish, but we were at least saved from forming too simple conclusions with respect to something that is in fact complex and puzzling.

Just as last year, there were meetings of groups interested in dramatics, round tables for librarians and a series of round-table discussions on the American Indian, led by Dr. Mary Roberts Coolidge. There was recreation too, an outdoor pool, tennis courts and a library. But those who came were chiefly interested in the intellectual stimulus that comes only from serious consideration of vital questions by a group small enough to admit of real discussion.

The problems of the modern world are growing in variety and complexity and if adults are to meet them with intelligence, our youthful training needs a lot of supplementing. That can best be done through adult schools. And they are really a lot of fun.

[1] Applications for membership may be sent to John E. Kirkpatrick, or to the writer at Meadville Theological School, Chicago.

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A Doctor Looks at the Coal Camps

By GEORGE A. PARKER, M.D.

IN that part of western Pennsylvania where the soft coal mines are numerous, one may drive through a more or less attractive countryside of hills, the land devoted to agriculture—small farms with substantial homes pleasantly situated. A short turn will often bring the visitor to a mining town with the usual characteristics, rows of company houses, generally of plainest two-story frame construction, lacking paint and set close to one another. A yard of cinders or coal dirt substitutes for a lawn, and shade trees or permanent sidewalks are rarely seen. Occasionally a small garden may be noted in the rear of a house. Inside, the structural effect is extremely plain, plumbing equipment meager; bathtubs and toilet facilities are the exception rather than the rule, without a doubt a pertinent factor in time lost through illness.

All this is in most unfavorable contrast to the nearby fields, comfortable homes and groves of trees. A studied attempt to mar an otherwise attractive landscape could not have met with greater success. Such an environment must make for a more or less depressing effect, and visitors from other localities have a sense of regret and repulsion.

The local sources of public amusement are limited to a small movie in the larger communities, supplemented by the automobile and an occasional dance-hall. Libraries, Y.M.C.A.'s and organized forms of recreation are not in evidence. The street is the common playground of the children. Nearby towns having other industries in addition to coal mining are far more attractive, with better homes, social facilities and civic improvements.

From these surroundings the miner must go to his work in semi-darkness and under circumstances that constitute definite physical hardship. In many mines it is seldom possible to stand erect, depending of course on the character of the operation. Water may drop from above and be ankle deep or more below. Much work is performed in a cramped position. Possible loss of life, limb, or eyesight, burns and other accidents are to be reckoned with. Local papers are filled with reports of disasters large and small. Miners' asthma, due to inhalation of coal dust, is a frequent complaint among older workers, impairing physical efficiency and becoming the indirect cause of death after the lapse of a few years.

From a psychological viewpoint I failed to note individual characteristics of thought or conduct that would indicate tendencies to deeds of physical excess or violence. Leading business and professional men generally designate the miner as a "good citizen."

The older families, often three generations of miners, are principally of English, Welsh, Scotch and Irish descent; the foreign-born of Lithuanian, Czecho-Slovakian and Polish extraction. Evidently as a result of heredity and environment, a craftsman's pride in their work is noticeable.

THE miners, insofar as opportunity for steady employment exists, are industrious, generous, pay their ever accruing debts as well as they can, and are kindly disposed. They are not chronic applicants for charity or other forms of public aid. I have often heard a mother say, "We needed clothes, but I hated to come to the relief committee and ask for them." This attitude seems to be the rule rather than the exception.

During the recent industrial disturbance and the accompanying depression, to the credit of the miners and their families it may be said that they have managed as well as possible under markedly unfavorable circumstances, and that signs of ingenuity in domestic affairs are frequent. Nevertheless, distress has been and is widespread. Bread and cereals have evidently served as the principal sources of nourishment over a long period and the available supply was often reduced to dangerously insufficient portions for the members of a family. Though local merchants have extended credit to the limit of their resources, and added to this was the union relief, it is important to note that fruits, fresh vegetables, milk, butter and meats have been scarce to a point that might prove dangerous to health or life, especially in cases where resistance is already reduced by illness. For instance, in one barrack known to me, the union relief was five dollars a week with which to feed a family of five. The wife purchased a sack of flour and the family existed on bread, molasses and tea, with little or no variation, for over a year during the strike. Such instances are not at all unusual.

The "barrack" shelters without cellars and with one thickness of board and roofing material on top

STORIES of hungry children in the coal fields, of flimsy barracks, uncared for sick; counter-stories of wholly adequate relief and "good conditions." . . . At the request of the Executive Committee for Strikers' Relief, George A. Parker, M.D., made a survey of conditions in twenty mine towns that have been "on strike" for seventeen months, to state the facts as found by a trained and impartial observer. On the basis of Dr. Parker's preliminary report, the relief organization succeeded in raising funds to start a clinic at Barnesboro, Pennsylvania, under the direction of Dr. Elsie Reed Mitchell who has been in public-health work both in this country and abroad for some years. Dr. Mitchell finds, after a month's work, as Dr. Parker suggests, that clinics are urgently needed in a score of mine communities, as well as food and clothing, decent shelter and normal social activities.

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and sides, have given insufficient protection against the elements. Two or more persons have to take turns sitting up at night to keep a fire going continuously in cold weather. Children and adults are crowded into one or two small rooms, with insufficient cubic air space, sometimes sleeping three in a bed. Had epidemics occurred during the last winter there would have been little chance for proper isolation, and consequent rapid progress with increased percentage of fatalities. Should numbers of these barrack settlements be occupied this winter, the danger will be proportionately greater, due to lowered vitality from insufficient clothing, nourishment, and imperfect sanitary equipment.

Physicians throughout the strike territory have large accounts receivable on their books for services rendered the miners and their families during the past eighteen months. Nevertheless, there have evidently been all too many instances of insufficient medical care judged by generally prevailing standards. Miners have had practically no funds with which to purchase medicines, and have had to rely largely upon frequently useless or positively harmful home care and remedies.

Maternity cases and diseases of childhood have especially suffered from little or no attention. In addition to the usual acute disorders of infants and children, the chronic and sub-acute ailments have been for some time neglected, together with the effects of the prevailing insufficient diet upon parents and their offspring.

Children have been kept home from school for lack of shoes and clothing. These necessities have been sent into the different localities by relief agencies and systematically distributed by competent assistants. Local residents have also extended them help. But in spite of such efforts, the available supply of clothing seems to be limited and in individual instances insufficient for warmth and health in cold weather.

Viewing the situation as a whole, on strike or working, the miner seems to have had but few of the ordinary comforts of life, especially as compared with employes in other industries. The seven-fifty per diem wage one hears about is an illusion insofar as it is considered as general and continuous. Year in and year out the earnings of a miner are far below this figure, frequently averaging only six hundred and fifty dollars a year. The significance of this becomes even more striking when one hears that the average number in a family is five persons and often runs as high as eight or more children. From this yearly wage there are numerous deductions for supplies used in work, dues, etc. On the basis of a survey it is apparent that the cost of groceries and clothing in a mining community are much higher than in the average small town, and thus the wage of the miner even in "normal" years is evidently far below a sound economic level. Aside from the acute need for help—food, clothing and medical care—for miners' families as the result of the strike, the general welfare of the coal area obviously calls for a higher standard of living, for individuals and for communities, than has hitherto been the rule in the coal towns.

The Bombay Textile Strike

By CLIFFORD MANSHARDT

FOR some time past, the Bombay textile industry has been in an unenviable situation. War conditions led to inflation and expansion, followed by a long period of depression. During the time of prosperity high dividends were paid and relatively small sums set aside for replacement. The mill laborers have repeatedly protested against low wages, while the employers in turn have repeatedly professed their inability to pay higher. Elaborate tables have been given publicity by the employers showing the competition that they have to face from Japanese mills and pleading for their existence. On the other hand, it is worthy of note that the majority of the mills continue to pay good dividends.

The dispute came to a head last April, when several of the Bombay mills endeavored to put into effect certain recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board, designed to stabilize and rejuvenate the textile industry. Inasmuch as the plan called for additional work upon the part of some workers, and hence the loss of jobs by various others, a group of extreme labor leaders came forward with the proposal for a general strike.

The textile mills in Bombay are for the most part in the northern section of the city, with a considerable number in close proximity. Accordingly, when the operatives of the Mahomedbhoy and Currimbhoy Mills went out on strike on the morning of April 16, the news spread rapidly, and by evening of the same day ten mills were closed down. The extreme labor leaders at once began a campaign to make the proposed general strike a reality, and many mass meetings were held for this purpose. Within ten days the movement had spread throughout the entire city, with the result that every cotton mill in Bombay save one was closed, and some 150,000 men thrown out of employment.

The most unfortunate element of the situation thus far has been the disagreement among the various labor leaders. The moderate leaders, including the official of the Bombay Textile Labor Union, were largely discredited and the extremist leaders set up a strike committee for the direction of the strike. Mass meetings of the strikers have been held daily, at which meetings the men are continually exhorted to stand firm. Early in the strike the leaders requested workers who had come from the villages to return to their homes, in order that the suffering in Bombay city might be lessened. A considerable number responded, but many villagers have remained, in anticipation of an early settlement.

Towards the end of April, the governor of Bombay came from Nahableshwar to Bombay to interview the leaders in the hope of finding a way out. The mill owners agreed to deal with the leaders of recognized, registered unions. The labor leaders accordingly submerged their differences to the extent of forming a joint strike committee, which on May 3 issued a statement of the strikers' demands.

The statement protested against further reduction of wages; against changes in working conditions without the consent of the workers; against an increase of hours for those working at present for less than ten hours—save with their consent, and upon the payment of overtime rates; against introducing or continuing where already introduced, the

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system requiring the worker to look after looms or the whole frame, save with the consent of the workers; demanded the standardization of conditions of employment, work, and payment; demanded that where the average wage of the worker is less than Rs 30 (about $9.90) per month it should be substantially increased; and made certain other demands regarding current mill practice.

The mill owners received the statement, and a week later issued a press statement to the effect that they were determined to carry out the recommendations of the Indian Textile Tariff Board, and a few days later they published their terms for the reopening of the mills. The terms include standardized rates of wages; full ten hours for all male operatives in all departments, without extra pay for those who were previously working less than ten hours; stricter discipline; and certain other statements concerning internal administration.

The strike leaders advised the men to stand firm for their original demands, and the deadlock has continued. The Indian workingman always lives on the margin, and the present situation has been the cause of extreme suffering. Fortunately, we have not in Bombay the grim prospect of winter cold, but the families are faced with the spectre of starvation. Relief funds have been started, and milk is being distributed for the babies. It is probable that the deadlock will continue until well towards the end of the year. What the outcome will be we cannot say, but it seems safe to predict that each side will make concessions. Perhaps the strike will in the long run be of benefit to the textile industry, for it is compelling the mill owners to do hard thinking regarding the entire situation, and once the mills reopen it will probably be with a more constructive policy than that followed in the past.

From a woodcut by Günther Grassermann

The tragedy of the strike from the standpoint of labor has been the divided and ineffective leadership. Because of the low educational standard of the Indian workingman, it is almost impossible to find an Indian textile union managed by workers in the industry. The majority of the leaders are intellectuals or politicians, and as such they are open to the attacks of those within the ranks of labor who aspire to leadership. While this opposition is natural, it does not tend towards strong, confident leadership. Furthermore, within the textile industry there are many competing organizations, and no organization with sufficient funds to carry forward a constructive program. Regardless of the outcome of the present strike, it will not have been in vain if it succeeds in driving home the necessity for a unified program of organized labor, and results in some practical steps for the accomplishment of this end.

As Labor Sees Unemployment Insurance

By ISRAEL MUFSON

THOUGH the recent conference called by the Labor College of Philadelphia was to discuss joint relief measures for unemployment: the five-day week and unemployment insurance, it swung into the last-named subject as soon as it could. One session, the first, was scheduled for an analysis of the five-day-week answer. It spluttered indifferently for a while and then veered off with perceptible relief towards the discussion of the company union. Had it not been for the presence of a representative from a company-union plant on the program, thus supplying the interest among the trade unionists present which the five-day-week problem definitely lacked, this first session would probably have adjourned for a horseshoe-pitching contest. As it was, delegates forgot the five-day week in their hurry to uncover the mystery which holds company unions together. May it be said in passing that this company-union representative was not entirely blameless for the lacing the loyal union men and women hoped to give him. He was supposed to have devoted his time to a presentation of the practical problems involved in the five-day week from management's viewpoint. Instead, most of his talk dealt with the historical development of the company union in his plant and how men and management negotiated for the five-day week.

It isn't at all strange that discussion on the five-day week was sidetracked almost at once. So far, all that workers have learned about it is to say: We want it. All management can contribute is an assertion similarly as bald, pro or con. Actually whatever arguments have been made for the ten- and then the eight-hour day, can be made today for the five-day week. Health, leisure and the technical changes in industry make the shorter work-week imperative and practically possible. In contrast it may be noted that the average number of weekly hours worked by women is fifty-three.

The sessions on unemployment insurance were far more colorful and vigorous. The list of speakers was ample and their particular subjects covered every angle of the larger problem. It is rather interesting once in a while, during lapses in our occupation at self-worship, to get the startling information that other places in this world have systems of social dealing which may be superior to our own. Thus, while American workers unquestionably enjoy a much higher standard of living than those of any other country, they

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also are faced with the greatest insecurity. Unemployment, sickness and old age, matters of social concern in the older countries, become a problem which each individual must meet personally here. The International Socialist Labor Congress at Brussels appealed to American labor with this question: Do you not realize that America is the only advanced country having no legislation to safeguard labor against unemployment, illness and old age?

The conference membership insisted that the answer is not that the wages the American workers receive are adequate to prepare for such emergencies. Our breadlines, private charities, poor farms, and welfare agencies are eloquent evidence to the falsity of such a statement. Neither is it sufficient to answer that industry itself is taking care of its workers during their periods of distress. So far, in spite of the great stir that is raised over the benevolence of management, only about 37,000 workers out of some thirty million wage-earners are covered by unemployment insurance, either through management or union alone or through both. The answer is rather that the idea of social help, through propaganda, has been made so obnoxious to the average worker that he looks upon himself as personally responsible for any misfortune that may befall him. If he cannot find work he is lazy. If he is ill and has no funds to tide him over his period of disablement he has been improvident. If at the approach of old age the poorhouse stares him in the face, he curses his foolish youth, or maybe his children. The glamor of high wages has made it impossible for him to see other factors in their proper relationship.

Even though all kinds of insurances were installed in industry, would these be proper safeguards of the workers' security? the delegates asked. Whether installed by union or management, these measures would be forever shifting in accordance with a shift in control of either. Even in those few instances where insurance features already exist, experience points to failure in stability and in permanency. In other words, the measures adopted to secure the workers' income are so insecure in themselves that they have no permanent value for the worker. One speaker after another declared that only social insurance on a national scale through governmental agencies can adequately meet the workers' present income hazards.

In addition, many times it is unfair to ask one particular industry to bear the burden of relief when its unemployment may be caused by other industries over which the former has no control. Coal was cited as an example. Coal enters into practically every industrial situation. Is unemployment in the coal industry a proper charge on the coal industry, or on every industry which uses its product?

And finally is unemployment insurance practical? Dr. I. M. Rubinow, whose address was directly concerned with this question, answered forcefully in the affirmative. Out of his vast experience as director of the Jewish Welfare Society of Philadelphia, he cited cases of individuals who during the past winter ran to him and to other similar agencies for relief. If society recognizes its responsibility towards its citizens, it becomes a matter of routine, without hurt to the personalities involved, to accept the benefits of such insurance when work is unavailable. It could be as easily administered as any other form of insurance. Why is it proper to have funeral insurance and tombstone insurance and not unemployment insurance, the speaker asked.

A report of the conference cannot be complete without some mention of its background. Bryn Mawr College is always beautiful. To the labor delegates, the quiet, wooded environment was a treat for which they were tireless in their expression of appreciation. The open lawns, broken here and there by clusters of trees, varied the scene from sunlight to shadow. And so heterogeneous are human beings, that on Sunday morning, when the conference was divided into discussion groups, both sunny lawns and shaded nooks were sought by the various sections for their deliberations.

On Saturday night the Bryn Mawr summer school students, all young women from industry, presented an international peace pageant which delighted the eyes and the ears of those attending. It was exceptionally well done, and many a worker hearing the folk songs and seeing the folk dances of other lands, perhaps for the first time, realized that "made in America" need not irrevocably be the stamp of supremacy.

SUBSTITUTION of state supervision of private employment agencies through the State Department of Labor for the local supervision now in vogue in New York State, was urged by John B. Andrews of the American Association for Labor Legislation before a recent meeting of the New York State Industrial Survey Commission. He also recommended that applicants for employment-bureau license should be required to present evidence at a public hearing of the necessity for the additional facilities they propose to establish. "The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Ribnik Case, annulling state regulation of fees charged by private employment agencies, makes urgent the need of new legislation in New York if the weakest element in the community is to be safeguarded against inhuman exploitation," Dr. Andrews declared.

A TWO-FOLD EFFORT to solve the problem of employment for unskilled women past 40 is to be made through a foundation for which Mrs. Julia A. Kimball, sponsor of the Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries, has set aside a fund of $25,000. Under the terms of the foundation, this fund will be used to carry on a study of the problem, and also to give aid during the first year to a selected experimental group of at least fifteen women. The plan is to offer this group practical training in widely varied lines from salesmanship to candy making. The initial fund will be increased if results warrant it.

YOUNG CHILDREN were found engaged in 50 different occupations as regular workers, in the course of a study of industrial home-work in New Jersey recently made public by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. In New Jersey, the child-labor law is not construed to apply to work done for factories at home. The sweat-shop law, under which home-work falls, does not regulate the employment of children nor place the penalty for violations of its provisions upon the employer. (See The Survey, April 15, 1926, p. 97.) Of 1,033 children reporting on night-work during the school year, 46 per cent usually worked in the evening after supper, the majority one or two hours, a smaller proportion between three and four hours and some even four or five. Children as young as three were set to work, opening safety-pins while older children carded them. Other processes on which children were found engaged were finishing men's clothing, beading and embroidering women's dresses, making powder-puffs, scalloping handkerchiefs, making bead jewelry, carding buttons, making artificial flowers and dolls' clothes. "While the majority of homes visited were clean and in fairly good condition, in many there were evidences of extreme filth."

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The Changing I.Q. in Children's Institutions

By IRA S. WILE, M.D.

DURING the past decade philanthropy, penology, psychology and education have advanced rapidly. There are gaps, however, between the theoretic development of these particular subjects and their practical application. Our newer knowledge of the education of children has not been applied to institutions for children, more particularly not to institutions for children under public auspices. Indeed, many communities seem content to plod along without even adequate information concerning their own dependent and delinquent children.

In an effort to obtain information regarding any possible changes in the juvenile population of child-caring institutions, a questionnaire was directed by the author to the state board of charities of every state in the union. A summary of the replies from twenty-eight states is enlightening though not encouraging.

In response to the question whether the intellectual level of children now being remanded to juvenile institutions is lower than that of ten or fifteen years ago, ten states replied that they possess no data. Nebraska was unwilling to commit herself, stating that the majority of the children were subnormal. Nevada comments: "The level is about the same; in individual schools the level seems to be lower." North Dakota remarks, "No, we know more about intellectual levels today." Colorado states, "Yes, because childrens' aid societies do as much placing as possible in preference to institutionalizing children." Massachusetts and South Dakota report a lower level, in which West Virginia and South Dakota concur, while Virginia comments, "It is lower in some, higher in others. Some institutions exclude feebleminded and have psychological examinations made in order to exclude them." The state of New York reports, "No data."

These comments possibly are significant, possibly not. The study of some New York institutions indicates quite definitely that there has been a material increase in the number of children entering the orphan asylums at lower intelligence levels. The proportion of feebleminded and dull children is two and one-half times as great as the percentage of such children existent in the general population; furthermore, a comparison of new admissions during the last few years, as checked by psychologic tests, indicates an increasing proportion of children at the lower levels of intelligence.

This state of affairs does not reflect upon the population of any orphan asylum, but it indicates that the institution has a new reason for contemplating its responsibilities and for making such adjustments in its progress as may be necessary to meet the needs and requirements of a different group of children. It is obvious that the community, by its altered outlook upon the value of institutional life, is giving more attention to the individual and providing home placement for children of the higher mental grades. Gradually there arises a residual population which is unadoptable and unadaptable for foster-home placement, or which for some other specific reason requires institutional care and will find the old-time orphan asylum its legitimate abode for shorter or longer periods. Many orphan asylums today are hardly more than clearing houses, temporary shelters pending a final decision concerning the disposition of a child.

Many so-called orphan asylums carry their names as a result of charters granted many years ago, when the term "orphan" was fraught with a deeper significance as representing the religious desire and sense of obligation of various faiths to care for the actual orphans within their membership. Today, however, the name "orphan" is often retained in the title only because of its sentimental money-raising value, despite the fact that probably the majority of the inmates are not full orphans. A large percentage are not even half-orphans, but are accepted because of various home conditions including negligence, ignorance, brutality, alleged incorrigibility and other untoward circumstance. The situation differs considerably when a child is a *de facto* orphan and when one or both parents are living, who can and often do complicate the management, guidance and direction of their children. Aside from the question of changing intellectual levels, the shifting of types of orphan asylums calls for a modern outlook in administration and appreciation of the altered problems that the children present.

To a question as to the intellectual level of children in institutions for orphans and half-orphans, fourteen states report, "There are no data." Nebraska writes that it cannot exactly state but that the majority are subnormal. Virginia and Connecticut declare that the level is not lower. Nevada states that "The level is lower than in an average child, probably due to inferior background." Colorado concludes "The level is lower as the most desirable children are placed in private homes." South Dakota says that the level is lower, as does West Virginia, which, however, adds, "It is not judging by statistics, but by appearance." There is

THROUGH his former position as commissioner of education in New York City, his many connections with philanthropic organizations and his professional practice, now specialized in the treatment of unadjusted children, Dr. Wile has had unique opportunity to see and evaluate the new problems and potentialities which confront children's institutions today. In a succeeding article he will discuss further the need for an evolution from "child-caring" to "child-developing" agencies.

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a marked contrast between the statement of New York that the levels are "somewhat lower" and that of Georgia which states, "higher if anything." From these comments it is patent that there is an inadequate understanding of the actual mental status of the inmates in our institutions for orphans and half-orphans, but that there is a fair probability that the tendency already noted probably exists in other communities.

The question of the intellectual level of children in institutions for delinquents also calls for new solutions or modified plans because of recent marked changes. The development of the juvenile court system with probation, the Big Brother movement and the like has, without doubt, profoundly affected the constituent population of our institutions for delinquents. There is a keener appreciation of the importance of thinking in terms of the offender rather than of the offense. There is less tendency to speak of the importance of a punishment to fit the crime and more of the need to fit the offender for a more normal functioning.

Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Kentucky, New York, Indiana, North Carolina and Louisiana frankly state that they have no information on the changing intellectual status of delinquents. New Jersey comments that it has no basis for comparison, while Nebraska remarks that it cannot state, but "The majority are subnormal." Eight states, including Utah, North Dakota, Kansas and Ohio, reply that there is no change. Washington admits no exact information, and adds, "Apparently no difference." New Jersey states, "No particular change," while Connecticut and Virginia definitely state, "The levels are not lower." On the other hand, eight states remark that there are changes although all are not agreed that the level is lower. Minnesota, for example, writes, "There is a slight increase in the relative number of bright children in recent years," while Georgia briefly notes that "the intellectual levels are higher." Nevada, Maine, Massachusetts, South Dakota, New York and West Virginia report the levels definitely lower, although West Virginia concedes that it has no statistics to back up this judgment.

THE lack of definite information, as represented by twelve states with no data, suggests that we are not giving adequate consideration to the educational potentials of our delinquents. There have been at least ten years since the War during which intelligence testing has been recognized as of distinct service in the grading of children and in establishing some basis for educational guidance and education. Yet fifteen of the twenty-eight states report that there is no general practice in giving psychological tests as an institutional routine. Where psychological examinations are given, it is generally in institutions for delinquents, comparatively seldom in orphan asylums. Several states, as Wyoming, Maine, Washington, and Wisconsin report that there is no testing in any type of institution, while several others refer to "the beginning of psychological work." New York, for example, reports "while psychological testing is not the general practice, some institutions do give tests, while others do so only when there is reason to believe that a child is mentally sub-normal."

New Jersey reports that psychological examinations are not the general practice of orphan asylums, so a few such institutions refer noticeably defective or retarded children to clinics for examination. Every delinquent, however, is given the benefit of a thorough clinical study psychologically. The institutions for crippled children may receive occasional examination, but complete examinations are not yet available. Incomplete studies of the inmates of the State Home for Boys and the State Home for Girls show that there has been a marked increase of the borderline and feebleminded children admitted into these institutions during the past three years. The number of boys of superior, average and low intelligence has decreased from 59 per cent in 1924-25 to 41.5 per cent in 1926-27 while the girls have shifted from 53 per cent in 1922-23 to 23 per cent in 1925-26. The survey of children in one institution for orphans and half-orphans shows the percentage of borderline and feebleminded to be 34.7 per cent, which is more than five times the percentage that would obtain in the general population.

TO the definite question, Are the children's institutions of your state making special provisions to meet educational needs of children as they are now presenting themselves in the non-penal institutions for children? eighteen states answered "Yes." The mode in which these special provisions are being made opens up numerous questions, because the larger proportion of the states indicate their main dependence on the public-school system. There is a grave question as to the extent to which public-school systems are at present making special provision to meet the needs of these children. Attendance in and dependence upon public schools are not identical. Some school systems are not organized to meet all the needs of all the children. Some children always will require more specific and individualized educational procedures than the regular school systems can afford.

Nevada reports, "Special training is given delinquents while the orphan-home children are educated in the Carson City public schools." Wyoming states that both public and private institutions for dependent children send their children to the public schools. Indiana replies that most of the dependent children in institutions attend the public schools, many of which give special attention to the problems of backward children; opportunity classes are provided in many public schools and institution schools. Washington comments, "Educational work not modified so much because of the changed character of the population as through a growing sense of responsibility and increased realization of the possibilities in this direction." Herein lies the moral crux of the educational situation. Such an attitude is different from that of many states which declare that special educational work is being done for delinquents. Pennsylvania, for example, states that many institutions have their own schools which merely conform to state requirements in curriculum. There are a few, however, that are interested in progressive education or educational training. In New Jersey the large homes maintain their own schools under the supervision of the State Board of Education, while the smaller homes send their children to the public schools.

In Wyoming there are no special educational provisions for children in non-penal institutions except the State Public School, for dependent children. "Those that are found dull are put in a special class under specially trained teachers. . . . Much attention is given to the educational training of that group." Ohio gives special care to educational needs, "through attendance at special classes and an effort to develop the child's talents." Connecticut reports, "A slight provision made for children who are dull mentally, and they are given some hand work. Special needs are also being met by the State Department of Education, but as yet in our institutions, at least, progress has been very slow."

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Virginia reports, "There are definite developments now in progress in children's institutions. An increasing number of institutions which still care for normal children are sending the children outside the public schools. The colonies for the feebleminded do not yet have regular training-school facilities, although they give some occupational teaching. The School for the Deaf and Blind gives specialized training. The institutions for cripples are clinics and hospitals. They do not have vocational training."

New York reports "Child-caring institutions generally either conduct their own schools or send their children to neighboring public schools. There has been a good deal of interest in the past few years in the establishment of special classes for children who are retarded in their school work by reason of lack of previous opportunities or who are unable to keep up with the regular grade classes. Institutions having considerable numbers of children of twelve have, in general, manual and pre-vocation classes of various kinds."

It is apparent that the states are beginning to recognize and consider the influence of children themselves upon the curriculum to be offered them. The educational problems of the state institutions are recognized as somewhat altered by reason of the types of children being received, by at least nine states: Utah, North Dakota, Nevada, Maine, Washington, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia and West Virginia. Some of the comments are enlightening. Utah declares that "better provision is being made because our society is undertaking a more constructive program than formerly." This does not refer to society as a whole, but to a specific organization that is interested in the welfare of children. Rhode Island thinks that the problems are somewhat altered, while Virginia regards them as markedly changed: "The growing tendency to segregate out the feebleminded for special care is definitely modifying the problems." West Virginia answers, "Unqualifiedly yes," and adds, "a psychological survey is being made." New Jersey states that "the educational problems of the state institutions vary from time to time, to a considerable degree by reason of the fluctuation of the average mental levels of children received. Since there are no state institutions caring for children except those who are mentally defective or delinquent, the educational program is primarily designed to be habit-forming and to develop manual ability or trade interest. The academic program is adjusted to these objectives."

Evidence is undeniable that the children's institutions in this country are developing, and that there is an awakening interest in institutionalized children that promises to be of greater social significance than other movements which have attracted interest and given rise to special programs. Every large institution is undergoing a change, and not by reason of its buildings, its grounds, or its personnel, but primarily because of a difference in the human material given into its care. The more liberalized viewpoint of social thinking has definitely altered the types of children entering institutions. In the few instances where specific studies have been made, the fact is clear. Even an *a priori* consideration of the present setting of childhood would lead one to believe such to be the case. Widows' pensions, wider adoption programs and increasing prosperity have considerably reduced the proportion of the capable children who are sent to homes and asylums because of the poverty of their parents. When one parent dies or when economic or social conditions involve an alteration of the family status, the keener, the brighter and the more capable are salvaged so far as it may be possible and the others enter institutional life.

THIS does not mean to say that numbers of intelligent and even superior children are not found in orphan institutions. They are there also, but there is a gradual increase in the remanding to institutions of children who present definite social difficulties, many of which arise from inadequate intellectual capacity. Hence, there is a rising percentage of children with mental capacities below the average. One need not specify definite percentages of dull normals, borderline intelligence and morons. Imbeciles are rarely found in orphan asylums, and the most marked mental difficulties are to a large extent now strained out. The fact remains, however, that there is a smaller group of children with intelligence, normal and above, in our institutions than exist in the general population from which these children come.

Courts and Case Work: A Reply

By MARJORIE BELL

UNDER the inclusive title Should Courts Do Case Work? Thomas D. Eliot confines his discussion [See The Survey, September 15, 1928, page 601] to juvenile courts, omitting consideration of the vast and growing probation work for adults. While it is difficult so to circumscribe the subject, ignoring the progressive continuity of the work of all socialized courts, we shall observe the same limitation.

Our conception of court procedure and function is undergoing fundamental changes in which the children's court has led the way. The theory of the juvenile court is basically not criminal but chancery in character, the assumption being that a child found delinquent (*not* convicted of a crime by due process of law, and sentenced) is in need of the supervision and protection of the state, since his home training has broken down. He becomes, therefore, a ward of the state and remains such, often over a period of years, until the time of his discharge. The court thus assumes a parental function very different from that of presiding at a criminal trial, pronouncing sentence on a convicted offender, and then writing finis to the task. In the unsocialized view of justice, the judicial office was rigidly so limited, but in assuming guardianship of a child, the court by that very act deviates from the old path and assumes a new administrative task. On what compulsion must we adhere to a moribund definition of judicial function?

The probation officer who carries out this program of guardianship is an integral part of the "court" in the broader sense of the term. We question whether the association of the probation officer and the judge in a program of treatment for delinquents is an "historical accident of law." It seems rather a logical outgrowth of the newer attitude toward crime ushered in by the use of the suspended sentence, ineffectual without authoritative supervision and guidance, to-

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ward rehabilitation. The probation officer is an officer of the state, supervising a ward of the state, paid from public funds, and in addition he must be granted the powers of a police officer for emergency use.

Professor Eliot quotes Flexner and Baldwin in Juvenile Courts and Probation: "Probation is not a judicial function. It is executive, similar to the administration of a reformatory institution. It is wholly unlike the judicial function." It does not follow, of course, that probation service should be detached from the court. Office administration comparable to the executive duties of a reformatory head is properly in the hands of the chief probation officer, who is responsible for the organization, personnel and work of the department. Except where the bureau is very small and the judge is able and willing to administer it, there is no occasion for him to assume more than the most nominal oversight of the department in operation.

THE Committee of Specialists[1] appointed by the United States Children's Bureau in 1921 to formulate adequate juvenile court standards, bases its entire program on unity of the court and the probation service. Similarly, case work in the courts through the two branches of probation work (investigation and supervision) is promulgated in the standard juvenile court law, prepared by another distinguished committee[2] and adopted by the National Probation Association at Denver in 1925.

The practice of entrusting supervisory treatment of the offender to case-working agencies other than the court is on the wane. It belongs rather to the experimental stage of juvenile court development. In the rural field, where one worker may serve the community in a program of undifferentiated case work, probation may be included. But in her capacity as probation officer, the worker is under the authority of the court as its representative.

The probation officer is a specialized worker, one of many types emerging in the widening range of social case work. His training is fundamentally like that of the family worker, and the case work itself is very similar, except that probation has the authority of the law behind it. Moreover, the training of the juvenile court judge need not be very different from that of the probation officer. Legal qualifications, while of distinct value, are not so vitally essential as social training and point of view. Some very successful children's judges are not lawyers but are thoroughly acquainted with social problems and have a sound understanding of child psychology. A significant development along this line is the increasing use, for girls' cases, of women referees who need not be legally trained but must be social case workers. Officially, their decisions are final when confirmed by the court, but in practice a reversal is so rare that they may be said to function as deputy judges.

In granting the legitimate position of the social investigator attached to the court, and the need of enlarging this branch of the judicial system, Professor Eliot has himself admitted case work into the courts. The training of the investigator, if standard, is essentially the same case-work training which prepared the probation officer; the working material of the two is the same; there is merely a further specialization of function. While in most cities the investigator serves also as supervising officer for the cases assigned him, there is a growing tendency in the larger courts to separate the two for administrative and personality reasons. But this fact only points the more sharply the fact that the juvenile court method is that of *social case work throughout.*

The prevention of delinquency in its group aspects is more distinctly the field of other social agencies such as the schools, the social settlements, the Boy and Girl Scouts, the children's protective societies, cooperating closely with the probation department, which inevitably acquires information about menacing community conditions. In its case aspects, also, the prevention of individual delinquency is a responsibility of the outside case-working agencies, wherein the schools may be included through the work of the visiting teacher. There is already a division of labor between the court and the educational system. We agree with Professor Eliot that every effort at adjustment without court action ought to be made, but we should not go the full length of his sweeping assertion that every case, "however serious," should be treated first by by the outside agency, nor can we quite bring ourselves to accept a sort of gentleman's agreement with the police whereby a child who actually violates the law is to be referred to an outside agency. Such cases might be cared for unofficially by the probation department, their conduct of the case differing from that of the educational or welfare agency in the authority of the court vested in the probation officer.

Why, then, should the treatment of a delinquent child under the charge of the court be administered by an outside agency such as the somewhat amorphous "educational and welfare system" which Professor Eliot outlines? Do not the courts, as a part of our vast social machinery, have the same inherent right to expand their field as "schools, libraries, museums and other normal agencies for normal children," or as private case-working agencies? Who shall say what the court of the future will be? Why should not our wider social vision picture it as diagnosing and treating social ills of criminal aspect, not alone for the child of school age, but for his brother who has passed just out of reach of educational authority, and indeed for his parents who are suffering from disorders of conduct in mature life?

THAT TUBERCULOSIS is still the greatest single cause of orphanage is a belief substantiated by a survey of a number of children's institutions recently completed by the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association. The study discloses further that children who have been exposed to tuberculosis are benefited by the regular regime afforded in well-organized institutional care. "There is a tendency in some of our orphanages," the report concludes, "to accept as charges normal children who will not be greatly benefited by institutional care to the exclusion of many abnormal children to whom this care would be of great benefit; for it is certain that the better regulated an orphanage regime may be, the more beneficial it will be for the tuberculous child and to the heart cripple; while the normal child will be more benefited by proper care in a private home. . . . The need is plainly indicated for adequate standardized investigation of prospective charges by an intake committee of at least a doctor and a social worker trained to recognize needful cases so that this tendency of admitting healthy children to the exclusion of more needy ones may be avoided."

[1] Members: Judge Charles W. Hoffman (chairman), Judge Kathryn Sellers, Judge Henry S. Hulbert, Judge Frederick P. Cabot, Miriam Van Waters, Dr. William Healey, Dr. V. V. Anderson, Charles L. Chute, Herbert C. Parsons, Bernard Fagan, Joseph L. Moss, Henry W. Thurston, Ralph S. Barrow and Emma O. Lundberg (secretary).

[2] Members: Judge Franklin Chase Hoyt (chairman), Judge Mary M. Bartelme, Judge Frederick P. Cabot, Bernard Flexner, Judge Charles W. Hoffman, Judge Henry S. Hulbert, Judge James Hoge Ricks, Miriam Van Waters, Judge Edward F. Waite and Charles L. Chute (secretary).

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The Seamy Side of Carnivals

By R. F. WOODBURY

EVERY summer many of the larger cities and towns throughout the East are visited by traveling street carnivals, usually under the auspices of some fraternal, social, religious, or political club, or other groups. Generally a vacant lot in the more densely populated district is selected and booths are erected for five or six days. It is claimed that these carnivals are recreational, but any one seeking corroboration of that claim will soon find that their main sources of income are a series of concessions where various and sundry games of chance, skill and gambling are carried on.

For several years past, Buffalo, N. Y., has had numerous street carnivals. The social agencies have long recognized their menace and have ineffectively protested against their existence to the public officials. For two years the Council of Social Agencies, in addition to protesting, has appointed a committee to visit every carnival entering the city, to collect facts and make reports of objectionable features to the mayor and the police department. Complaints were made to the carnival managers also in an effort to secure their cooperation in correcting undesirable conditions. For a short while there would be an improvement but soon they would be found to have drifted back into their old ways.

The committee found that there were as many as two or more carnivals a week playing in the various sections of the city from early in May almost continuously until Labor Day, and that their crooked games of chance were taking the earnings of those people least able to spare it. In 1925 there were eighteen carnivals licensed in Buffalo; in 1926, thirteen; and in 1927, twenty. There were numerous violations of the child-labor laws by the owners of the concessions; young children were employed as late as 11:30 o'clock at night. The state law was violated in the public exhibition of children, and children were permitted to take part in games of chance and gambling devices, and were admitted to wax exhibits of notorious criminals.

Courtesy Children's Aid Society, Buffalo

Most of the concessions making up carnivals were composed of cheap and sordid types of amusement, or games of chance and gambling devices which were operated openly and in violation of the law. Real recreational devices were few. The carnival obtained licenses for a nominal fee or no fee at all and in return took out large sums of money from the community. Some of the carnivals carried cheap and objectionable side shows in which "short change artists" were at work. Drunkenness and gang fights on the grounds were reported, and these became more in evidence as the evening progressed.

The most objectionable feature was the moral hazard found in connection with the carnivals. They were found to be rendezvous for chance meetings, and definite acts of immorality committed in the carnival were reported. In a check-up of maternity homes in the community, one home alone reported that in 1927 twenty-five girls had applied for care because of the results of chance acquaintances made on the carnival grounds.

This report was a grave indictment against the street carnival. Correspondence with other communities in the United States showed that they too had found the same conditions and that they had met the situation by the complete banning of these shows from their environs. For the past few years, and particularly this summer, there has been a rising tide of resentment spreading throughout the country against this type of carnival. Due to this marked disapproval, the more alert managers of some of the shows have had the objectionable features discontinued and in their place have substituted amusements of recreational value. However the managers of the carnivals that had been playing Buffalo did not, or would not, see the hand-writing on the wall. They went ahead even more openly and flagrantly with their objectionable method of operation. The city has had the reputation in the show world of being "easy money"—until this summer.

Early in the spring of this year the Juvenile Protective Department of the Children's Aid Society started its campaign against carnivals by writing short articles opposing these shows in local publications and sending letters to outstanding clubs, business men's organizations, churches and other groups to enlist their support. Twenty-two encouraging replies were received from representative civic leaders.

There has been a reorganization in the form of Buffalo's municipal government, and ordinances are being rewritten and revised. An effort was started to include a provision in the new ordinances to the effect that carnivals would not be permitted in Buffalo. Before this could be brought about, however, five licenses were issued for the appearances of carnivals, which commenced their 1928 season by openly violating the law in the matter of gambling. After giving the local officials an opportunity to act, the sheriff stepped in, raided one show, and obtained a conviction.

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This was the signal for a new and more intensive protest from citizens. One of the leading evening newspapers took up the fight and for a full week carried articles protesting against carnivals, even quoting the special report of the social agencies. The social workers took the letters that they had collected to the members of the new city council and asked for immediate action. Unanimous approval was obtained from the city council and today Buffalo has an ordinance that prohibits the further appearance of street carnivals.

Getting Group Discussion

By ALONZO G. GRACE

TO organize a group of adults which has no preliminary interest-creating machinery, and to successfully hold the group through a period of continuous study and discussion to a point where it is ready to take action, are two of the principal problems of group organization.

The best type of discussion group to organize is that in which there is an agreement concerning ends, but a difference concerning means. We can reason when means are in question. Emotion or feeling rules the mind when ends are being discussed. The most fructifying discussion results when the situations considered offer an opportunity for conscious participation by the group.

A group of people recently were interested in the study of Americans from Abroad, following a book-talk given by John Palmer Gavit, author of a book by the same title and included in the American Library Association reading with a purpose series. The group was organized and continued to meet for the period provided for by the Association for Adult Education and the Cleveland Public Library. At the end of the fourth period, the group was unwilling to disband, and arrangements were made to continue for two additional periods. Again, at the termination of this period, so many requests were made for more meetings that one additional meeting was scheduled, and thus was brought to a close a series of seven discussions. At the end of the seventh session, which was concluded at 9:30 P. M. and after the doors of the Public Library had closed for the night, several members of the group met on the steps of the library and reorganized the group to continue the study of racial situations. Discussion had carried the group to the point at which it was ready to act.

How had interest been held? What methods were used to create it? During the first session, the wave length of this group was studied. In other words, the interests of the group were discovered, their ability and willingness to participate in discussion, their background on the subject under study. It would appear to the casual observer that at times the group was underestimated. However, it is better by far to complete this process of orientation during this first meeting than to kill the group by failure to recognize these facts. Such an analysis is essential in evolving a plan to draw on the abilities and information of the group which is to carry it forward.

The members of the group must participate in the discussion. To be profitable, discussion should include a variety of attitudes and experiences. The following table shows how this group entered in:

Meeting	No. in group	No. participating in discussion
1	15	3
2	24	12
3	22	18
4	11	9
5	18	14
6	15	11
7	26	18

At the sixth meeting, leadership passing into the hands of the group. Six members debated the question "Are there any superior races?" The affirmative was represented by a laborer, a real-estate salesman and a member of the public library staff; the negative by a junk dealer, a laborer, and a member of the painters' union. The question was selected by the group; the speakers volunteered their services.

This debate revealed several interesting situations which should impress any one interested in the informal educational processes: In preparing their notes, the participants apparently read at random giving no thought to the pertinency of their citations. The field was not clarified or defined, hence, much of the time was used in useless presentation of facts that might easily have been admitted by all. There was little straight logical thought. Most of the discussion was of the circular variety. The group showed the need of what probably is the need of thousands of others—guided reading. Reading to be profitable must always be pleasurable. To be pleasurable, it must be within the individual's range of interest. In other words, we must not recommend books to people solely because they happen to have the information needed. Perhaps, as is often the case, the information may be had in a more acceptable form.

The leader must become a part of the group. Any class or group for adults is usually successful when the leader loses his identity in the group. The leader is not an interlocutor, nor a cross-examiner, nor does he possess judicial functions, but he is charged with the responsibility of helping people help themselves and in this capacity he becomes a sort of balance-wheel in the learning process. He should select material within the experience and comprehension of the participants, of such a nature that it will reach every member of the group. Do not talk down to any group. Material selected for the group under consideration treated such questions as: What is Americanization? Is the present immigration law adequate and justifiable? What is a race? What is culture? Why do we hate our neighbors? Are there any superior races?

IN The Survey of September 15 (p. 606), Mildred Chadsey, director of the Adult Education Association of Cleveland, Ohio, told of the unique experiment whereby the libraries, museums and other educational agencies of that city are working together to carry their opportunities to the municipal hinterlands. Here is the story of how it worked in one discussion group which is of special interest to readers of The Survey.

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The less a leader says after having presented the initial situation, the better. Neither should a participant be permitted to monopolize the time. The leader should be able to get the participants to answer their own questions and interpret the situation through their own experiences. After the initial presentation of the situation by the leader, he should withdraw from the scene. His sole function from this point to the termination of the discussion should be to keep the discussion relevant. The leader who knows his subject, how to present it, and who has a thorough understanding of the group will have little difficulty in interesting the group.

Chest Complaints

By JOHN P. SANDERSON

FORTUNATE is the community chest with a competent complaints and appeals division, which recognizes the educational value of complaints registered against its various cooperating agencies. The intelligent handling of these criticisms is of greater importance than that they be few in number, for criticisms properly met are a source of strength both to the agency and to the chest.

A study of seventy-six such complaints registered against the Social Welfare League of Rochester during the last four years, reveals the chief reason for criticism as being "relief refused." Although fewer in number, several complaints state that "relief was given unnecessarily," and it is interesting to note that with an increase in the number of contributors year by year and a better understanding of the work of the social agencies as a whole, more criticisms of this kind have been registered. A small contributor is just as much interested in seeing that his contribution is not wasted on an undeserving acquaintance, as to have his neighbor given prompt and generous aid when conditions warrant.

Others complained that "cases were neglected" or that "relief was inadequate," or occasionally that "the society's investigation was inadequate." Of the 76 complaints, 26 were registered during the campaign of 1926, 16 in 1927, 17 in 1927 and 17 again in 1928. From the agency's point of view, only one or two of these criticisms were justified. Strangely enough one was from an employer who complained that the society failed to make an adequate investigation and that relief was given unnecessarily, pointing out that the employe had been working steadily, had received an adequate wage, and had received financial assistance from the social agency. Certain conditions within the home with which the agency was familiar partly answered this criticism, but the fact remained that the agency had not obtained an accurate wage report and because of this, had given unnecessary financial assistance.

Every complaint, whether justified or not, offers an unusual opportunity for the agency to interpret its program, to justify its action, or frankly to admit its mistake. Now that the direct appeal for funds has passed and the individual agency has lost this contact with the public, every criticism should be accepted in good faith, carefully checked and answered, not alone to protect the reputation of the agency, and the chest, but as an educational factor worthy of our best effort. Thus complaints properly handled are readily turned from liabilities to assets.

GET OUT THE VOTE, urges the League of Women Voters, and to back up its exhortation it publishes under title of that slogan a handbook of preelection activities for 1928, outlining a program to encourage intelligent participation in the coming campaigns and elections. While it is not possible to determine accurately the number of persons who are eligible to vote, or even the number who do vote, it is believed that only about 50 per cent of the electorate cast their ballots in 1920 and 1924. To help in determining who is or who is not eligible, the league publishes also A Handy Digest of Election Laws, by Gladys C. Blakey, for ready reference by league members throughout the country in preelection campaigns, and by college leagues in helping students to avail themselves of absentee-voting privileges. Both publications may be obtained from the national offices, 532 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. The price of the former is ten cents, the latter twenty-five cents, both postpaid.

THE BLAND WILLINGNESS of some cities to vote bonds for golf courses while they ignore crying needs for children's playgrounds, the drift of water-fronts into private hands, thus cutting off public enjoyment of them, the idleness of many school buildings six-sevenths of the year, the uncertainty of churches as to their function in recreation, the lack of standards and proportion in a number of city recreation systems, are a few of the problems discussed at the Recreation Congress in Atlantic City, October 1 - 6, on the general theme, Things and Their Use for Enriching Life. As a far swing from last year's broad topic, The Use of Leisure, this year's program was focused chiefly on the materials, equipment, and facilities for public play, including everything from baseballs to mountain parks. In accordance with the modern fashions in conferences, there was an extension of the discussion method and a reduction of general addresses to one-half. At each discussion meeting there were summarizers who, at a general session the next morning, made a condensed report of everything said and done. A. Edward Newton, author and book collector; Sidonie M. Gruenberg, director of the Child Study Association of America; John Nolen, city planner; Duncan Spaeth, of Princeton University; Robert Moses, secretary of state for New York; Jay Downer, chief engineer of the Westchester County Park Commission; and Joseph Lee, of Boston, were among the speakers and discussion leaders.

"NEW YORK," warns the Room Registries Section of the Welfare Council of that city, "is no place for the man or woman without a job, friends, relatives or bank account." Anticipating the autumn trek that each year lures thousands upon thousands of young people bent on fame and fortune, the agencies comprising this section—the Association to Promote Proper Housing of Girls, the Room Registry for Jewish Girls and Women, the Catholic Room Registry, the Travelers' Aid Society, and the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.—are trying to dispel the notion that all that one needs for success in the metropolis is youth and optimism. It is their belief that New York is prepared to be friendly and helpful, that for many it affords the only or greatest opportunity for success, but that this does not mean that any one can come with enough money to last for a week or two and count on getting work immediately just because one is ambitious or carries a letter of introduction to some one supposed to be influential. "Many young men and women," the agencies add, on the basis of long experience, "come to New York expecting not only to find good jobs waiting for them, but quite confident of being able to live on about $15 a week. This cannot be done, particularly by a young man or woman without relatives or intimate friends to counsel them. While there are great differences of opinion as to the minimum cost of living, it is our opinion that a single person cannot live independently and decently in New York on less than $25 a week."

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Books in Our Alcove

A Behaviorist's Adverbs

THE WAYS OF BEHAVIORISM, *by John B. Watson. Harper. 144 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a stimulating and an irritating book. It is stimulating because it presents in a clear and interesting way the results of a strict objectivity in the observation of behavior. There is nothing new in it; it merely restates in a popular style the point of view for which its author is famous. Insofar as this point of view emphasizes objectivity, emphasizes the interpretation of life from a purely motor standpoint, and elaborates the conditioning of the reflexes as observed in the very early days of life, it is acceptable and admirable.

The book is irritating, on the other hand, in such a variety of ways as to considerably impair the pleasure of reading it. Dr. Watson is, or was, the *enfant terrible* of the psychologists. He is a man of amiable, charming personality whose smile disarms the pointedness of his remarks. Unfortunately, such an individual is at a great disadvantage in writing a book because no one can see the smile. His book is totally devoid of a sense of humor, but it is not at all devoid of other evidences of emotionalism, including the flings and pouts of the author's prejudices.

The chief of these prejudices is psychoanalysis. As far as the reviewer can see, there is no occasion for him to discuss psychoanalysis, yet he goes out of his way over and over to take some fling at it, only to reveal by the very attack that he doesn't quite understand psychoanalysis. If he did, he would realize that much of the experimental work for which he is justly celebrated contributes to the substantiation of the main theses of psychoanalysis. In other words, although Dr. Watson sallies forth to ridicule and contradict psychoanalysis "from the standpoint of a behaviorist" he has probably done more than any other experimental psychologist to encourage the psychoanalysts in the belief that the mechanisms of association may ultimately find a more definite experimental validification. Again, for Dr. Watson to say that the reason for the failure of psychoanalysis is so and so, is making an assumption which many people would regard as false and which many others would regard as merely a wish projection of Dr. Watson's.

The book is also irritating because of its egotistical and overpositivistic style. All the way through, the author speaks of what *the behaviorist* believes; the behaviorist thinks this and the behaviorist has found that. Important as Dr. Watson is to the behaviorist school, he is not quite the whole cheese. One is painfully reminded of the unhappy circumlocution with which Mr. Coolidge has dealt with the newspaper reporters in referring to himself with a pseudonym and in the third person.

It little becomes Dr. Watson to charge other professions with intellectual poverty and unworthiness. To say that the psychiatrists "popularized the unconscious," and to say that they did so "because they needed something to help them explain so-called mental diseases," is both untrue and impolite. Finally, Dr. Watson's personal psychiatrist should counsel him earnestly against his dangerous misuse of adjectives and adverbs. On the whole, it is probably his adverbs which will be his undoing. For a person so motor-minded as Dr. Watson claims to be, it is a pity that so many unfortunate and inappropriate modifiers should be dragged in by the scruff of the neck and made to do unworthy service. The merelys and practicallys and preciselys and absolutelys and ordinarilys and incidentallys are like little sign-posts telling the thoughtful reader where the scientist leaves off and the embittered jouster begins.

KARL A. MENNINGER

The Menninger Clinic
Topeka, Kansas

Courtesy The Intercollegian

Social Theorists and Artists

THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF SOCIOLOGY: A STUDY OF THE SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF APPLIED SOCIOLOGY, *by Herbert Newhard Shenton. Columbia University Press. 259 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

AMONG the "practical possibilities of behavioristic sociology" envisaged by Professor Shenton is the studying in the future of the "production, distribution and consumption of social prestige." Prestige, he suggests, may be considered as significant a subject matter of sociology as wealth is of economics. He instances a button factory which, failing to attract workers by money compensations, gave "class" to its positions by high-sounding titles, and promptly secured a better type of worker.

Other phases of social motivation loom large in the possibilities seen by the author: sociology should find answers to the question, How shall we get action? It should develop techniques of group morale; it should explore conduct levels and their control; it should develop the applications of social dynamogenesis and stimulus receptivity. Social workers will acclaim his suggestion that we need scientific study dealing intimately and adequately with the composition, arrangement and functioning of boards, commissions, conferences, conventions and committees, considered as social phenomena.

While this volume touches upon such topics as "Social work as an application of sociology," "Sociology in conciliation and arbitration," "Community sociology," "Social work as social art," and "The case, the survey, and sampling methods," the reader is apt to have an unhappy feeling that the writers cited had relatively little of concrete value to offer to the workers seeking to solve social maladjustments.

As Dr. Shenton himself admits, "The practical values of sociology are just commencing to appear in faint silhouette on the horizon." But he lays down a principle of prime importance when he says: "An applied sociology should be composed of that sociology which social artists find workable. One of its functions would be to operate as a corrective agency between

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general theory and specific practice. . . . If sociologists desire to create a sociology that will be useful for solving problems instead of a logically coherent system of abstractions, they will need to state their theories in ways that lend themselves to pragmatic checks and quantitative verifications." (Pp. 205, 111.)

HORNELL HART

Boxing the College Compass

THE EFFECTIVE COLLEGE, *edited by Robert Lincoln Kelly. Association of American Colleges. 302 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN editing The Effective College, Dr. Kelly has produced both more and less than a book. More than one in that he has brought together between two covers the cream of the studies made during the last two or three years under the auspices of the Association of American Colleges. These twenty-six studies touch every phase of the college problem: the ideals, the curriculum, faculty-student relations, teaching, scholarship, the place of music and art in the college, religion, finances, and the future of the college in America. By count, a round baker's dozen of the articles are written by college presidents and deans, while the rest of the writers are scattered along the alphabet from architect to vice-rector. But in the list you will find a goodly number of first-rate names that belong to the world of higher education.

The Effective College is less than a book in the sense that it is a compilation depicting college from all points of the educational compass. You see Swarthmore from the North, the University of Michigan from the East, the University of Chicago from the West, and Wells from the South, and a dozen other institutions from as many intermediate directions. The story is not serial, nor is it cumulative; there is no single philosophy of education, and little creative criticism.

But one does get here as in no other book a composite picture of the best practice and the most deliberate opinion concerning particular problems in college administration at the present time.

The bibliography following each of the nine parts is especially good, and the index is a joy.

JOSEPH HERSCHEL COFFIN

New York City

Apply As You See Fit

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT HEALTH AND DISEASE, *by Howard W. Haggard. Harper's. 538 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey*

HEALTH and Disease is avowedly intended for employers and engineers in charge of labor; for college students (the material has been used as a text at Yale); for a "broad survey of the whole field of modern medicine such as should be given in the initial course in the medical school"; and for the "whole educated public."

The subject-matter and the presentation are exactly what would be expected from the claims made in the Introduction. The different organs and systems of the body are considered from the point of view of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and clinical diagnosis. In addition are sections on the human machine and its sources of energy; food, work, and heat; normal diet; parasites and the diseases they carry; activity and fatigue; venereal diseases; reproduction (decently handled); body temperature and regulation of it; effects of climate and ventilation; intelligence, feeble-mindedness and insanity.

Certain characteristics stand out. (1) There is a leaning toward disease rather than positive health. However, the book is admittedly informative rather than promotional. The author makes no claim to be the Moses to lead to the Promised Land of Good Health. (2) No consistent attempt is made to apply the material directly to the daily life of the reader. The point of view seems to be, "Here are reliable facts, stated simply and intelligently. Apply them as you see fit." (3) So wide a field is covered in the five hundred pages that only outstanding facts can be presented, and those but briefly. A list of books for further reading would be helpful.

The book, as a whole, is good. Certain important sections are weak, notably intelligence, posture, etc. And why are contagious diseases included under Growth and Development, even with the chapter-heading so stating? The placement is illogical unless the author considers such diseases a fundamental part of growth—which one almost suspects at times.

Health and Disease is intended for mature minds, for persons of scientific leanings, for industrial hygienists, and not for those who expect a book to save them from themselves (speaking in terms of hygiene).

HUGH ROWELL, M.D.

Teachers' College

A Readable Book on Obstetrics

CHILDBIRTH, *by William G. Lee, M.D. University of Chicago Press. 300 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

CHILDBIRTH, by the late William George Lee, represents a series of monographs and is one of the most readable books on obstetrics that has ever been brought to my attention. The style is unusually delightful for a medical book and the presentation so simple that much of its contents can be appreciated and understood even by one unfamiliar with medicine. As an adjunct to a more detailed treatise on the art of obstetrics, it can be recommended as collateral reading for medical students and should prove of real value to nurses and possibly to the general practitioner who is only abstractly interested in childbirth. The book is again unusual because there are so few illustrations. This would seem to be a slight drawback even in a text of this type. The portions of the book that were of particular interest to me were the general descriptions on the mechanism of labor and its various phases and the discussion on maternity hospital care.

Dr. Lee stresses with justice two fundamental rules which should be followed as far as is possible and yet which actually are not always carried out. These are, first, the early recognition of pregnancy and the early seeking of medical advice on the part of the expectant mother and, secondly, increasing hospitalization of presumably abnormal cases and, so far as is feasible, all of those going through labor for the first time. In order to obtain the most satisfactory results, early examination of the patient is necessary and prenatal care through many months of pregnancy is quite essential. Although the hospital is still unpopular with many and although in certain communities there are no hospital beds available for maternity cases, this question should attract attention as one of the fundamental methods of making childbirth both safer and easier.

RALPH W. LOBENSTINE, M.D.

32 Doctors Diagnose

AMERICAN LABOR DYNAMICS. *by J. B. S. Hardman and others. Harcourt, Brace. 432 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

AMERICAN LABOR DYNAMICS includes articles on the current labor scene by "32 labor men, teachers, editors, and technicians." The dominant point of view of the symposium is perhaps adequately suggested by its dedication to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The volume as a whole deals with the current problems of American labor, and with the methods and strategy to be used by American unionism in attaining its more immediate objectives.

Contributions by such men as John Brophy, Stuart Chase, Robert Dunn, Sidney Hillman, James Maurer, A. J. Muste, Leo Wolman and others are grouped under four general headings. Part one is entitled The Decade in Retrospect—1918-1928, and consists of an historical sketch and appraisal by J. B. S. Hardman, an analysis by Leo Wolman, an excellent statistical summary of the fallacy of the New Capitalism by

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Lewis Corey, and a study of the Post-War Social Mind by James Rorty.

Part two, written entirely by Mr. Hardman (the editor of the volume and also of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' weekly, The Advance) suggests "a pragmatic approach to the problem of labor organization," and is perhaps the most unusual part of the book. The author suggests that the "social power" of a union is the ultimate test of its effectiveness. He defines this "social power" only very indirectly through a series of specific cases, in which he suggestively contrasts the old-line union methods with the modern "sophisticated" methods, which he urges as infinitely more effective. Mr. Hardman's use of so-called "hypothetical cases" may well be questioned, since several of the most important examples at least are real cases, only thinly disguised. At all events, his illustrations suggest that a union develops and uses its full "social power" when it applies all forms of pressure, through banks, newspapers, prominent citizens, and the like. Mr. Hardman has made a real contribution by demonstrating how such indirect social factors influence the final outcome of the immediate economic struggle between unions and employers.

Part three deals with Labor Issues in Industry and Politics and contains sections on coal, the building trades, the textile industry, company unions, and labor in politics. A short essay replete with suggestions is Abraham Epstein's American Labor and Social Legislation which points to the failure of American unions to protect the worker against the hazards of old age, invalidity, etc., either through their own activity or through state pension and insurance schemes. The author suggests that "welfare capitalism" has taken advantage of this failure, and has supplied the need, so that the workers have escaped the dreaded paternalism of the state in this field only to suffer from "the paternalism of management in which they are given no voice at all." Lack of space precludes more than passing mention of Seba Eldridge's excellent brief treatment of Trade Unions and Politics, or of the interesting though pessimistic analysis of Cotton Mill Labor by Broadus Mitchell and his brother.

Part four is unified chiefly by its title, The Mind of Labor, Ideas and Leadership, which manages to cover a variety of short articles ranging from What Is the Labor Problem, by Sumner Slichter, to an analysis of labor banking by E. W. Morehouse and a discussion of labor propaganda by Willard Atkins. The present reviewer found particularly illuminating the analysis of Factional Fights in Trade Unions by A. J. Muste. who explains internal conflicts by pointing out that a union is necessarily both an army and a town meeting, and must function both as an autocratic and as a democratic form of social structure.

ELIZABETH BRANDEIS

More Fact Than Theory

SOCIAL PROBLEMS, *by John Lewis Gillin, Clarence G. Dittmer and Roy J. Colbert. Century.* 543 *pp. Price* $3.75 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS introductory text in sociology contains a minimum of theory and a maximum of fact. It is the conviction of the authors that the student should first gain "the feel of the texture of social life" through acquaintance with the problems of his community and time. He should then proceed to a study of the history of institutions to gain perspective, that he may know social conditions and organization not only as they are, but how they have come to be. Only then can he profitably and safely consider the broader generalizations of social science. Naturally such a work tends to avoid matters controversial among scholars, and confines itself to the more generally accepted data and conventional points of view.

The authors discuss specific social problems as concrete aspects of *the* social problem, which they define as "the adjustment of man to the universe and of the universe to man." Since many of the more serious maladjustments of modern society arise out of the introduction of new discoveries and inventions and the exploitation of new resources, the volume opens with a discussion of the nature, causes and effects of social change. Nearly half the book is devoted to the discussion of population problems, quantitative and qualitative. Then follows a series of chapters on the home and economic life. The volume closes with a section entitled Problems of Socialization, by Dr. Gillin, in the method and manner familiar to readers of his Criminology and Poverty and Dependency. It includes such topics as poverty, crime, social education, group conflict, war, etc., and concludes with a warning against the prevailing tendency to oversimplify social problems and to "seek a short cut to the Kingdom of God." Each chapter closes with references, questions and exercises which are, on the whole, well chosen.

That the volume contains no material not available elsewhere is perhaps captious criticism in view of the authors' confession of their hesitancy to add another text were it not for the present uncertainty as to how to introduce students to the subject, and their desire to participate in that experimentation which "must go on until the proper method has been found."

HOWARD E. JENSEN

University of Missouri

Some Are Good

THE HEBREW FAMILY, *by Earle Bennett Cross. University of Chicago Press.* 217 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*
A NEW GOD FOR AMERICA, *by Herbert Parrish. Century.* 268 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*
THE GOSPEL BEFORE THE GOSPELS, *by Burton Scott Easton. Scribner's.* 170 *pp. Price* $1.75 *postpaid of The Survey.*
CHILDREN OF THE SECOND BIRTH, *by S. M. Shoemaker, Jr. Revell.* 192 *pp. Price* $1.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*
THE MAKING OF A MINISTER, *by Charles R. Brown. Century.* 294 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*
THE DIVINE REVOLUTION, *by W. G. Peck. Morehouse Publishing Co.* 245 *pp. Price* $2.40 *postpaid of The Survey.*
RELIGION AS MAN'S COMPLETION, *by Rudolph M. Binder. Harper.* 417 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*
HUMANIST SERMONS, *edited by Curtis W. Reese. Open Court.* 262 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*
CHRISTIAN HUMANISM, *by Russell Henry Stafford. Willett, Clark and Colby.* 253 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*
THE NEW CHRISTIAN EPIC, *by Albert W. Palmer. Pilgrim Press.* 195 *pp. Price* $1.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*
THE STORY OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS, *by Conrad Henry Moehlman. Harcourt, Brace.* 299 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, *by Theodore Gerald Soares. University of Chicago Press.* 331 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*
RELIGIOUS THOUGHT IN THE LAST QUARTER-CENTURY, *edited by J. M. Powis Smith. University of Chicago Press.* 239 *pp. Price* $3.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*
JESUS: A NEW BIOGRAPHY, *by Shirley Jackson Case. University of Chicago Press.* 453 *pp. Price* $3.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

TODAY'S reader of today's books certainly has a wide choice of reading matter, all under the general head of religion. Some are good; some not so good. But somebody must read them all, or why do they keep coming?

Doctor Cross has written an authoritative history of the evolution of the Hebrew family. His main source book is the Old Testament. He deals with metronymy, pre-marital relations, slavery, prostitution, the legal rights of women, and other elements in the historical relation of the sexes, and finds much in the ancient life of the Hebrews which is strikingly modern.

Herbert Parrish's book is an Anglican's kick at the ancient evil of Protestant divisiveness and individualism. He foretells the death of Protestantism and the formation of a new state church, based somehow (he doesn't say how) not upon authority but upon experience. It is easy to quarrel with his conclusions; hard to keep from thrilling over his iconoclasm. And maybe his efforts at defining a new God will lead to another heresy trial, if they haven't gone out of fashion.

Easton's book has a misleading title. It has much about the Gospels, but little about the Gospel before the Gospels. Its chief values are two: a treatment of the new and abstruse matter of "form criticism," and a rapid review of some sixty of the best books written since 1860, dealing with the matter of Gospel criticism. An excellent book review; but a dis-

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appointment to the man who wants to find out what the original Gospel was.

Children of the Second Birth is the record of religious experiences similar to those described in Begbie's Twice-Born Men, but taken not from the slums and gutters of a great city, but from the most exclusive and correct social section of New York. Back of the stories, and through them, runs a feeling that this man Shoemaker has qualities which would make any communion glow with light and expand with warmth.

Dean Brown's book deals with the problems of embryo ministers; and it was written primarily for young men entering the ministry. But there is such a wealth of good humor, human interest, and common sense in the book, that it is well worth the time and attention of any one; especially if he desires to find out what the ministry means today as a profession.

The Divine Revolution is a safe, orthodox, pessimistic interpretation of life and the mission of the Cross. It isn't worth reading unless you agree with the author that man is a misfit, a scoundrel, a traitor to the very purpose of his existence, who has produced a cosmic tragedy for which the angels weep. If you do so agree, however, here is another volume of "the faith once delivered to the saints."

We seem to be trying, these days, to make a science out of our religion. Not a bad idea, if it can be made to work. Doctor Binder's book supports the thesis that religion is the fullest possible completion of all life, expressed in relation to a personal God. Using the scientific approach, he shows how one may progress from the barest imaginings of religion up through art, science, social life, and ethics, to a full and healthy soul-life simultaneous and coterminous with a knowledge of God. He is heavy in spots, and occasionally uninteresting; and he isn't aware of the modern scholarly attitude toward the Apostle Paul. But the book is a good one, and worth reading.

The two volumes of sermons which are self-labeled "humanist" are really quite a bit alike, and either one will serve to reveal to a curious reader what this late movement in Christian thought amounts to. Of the two, probably the one by Stafford is the better one. The volume edited by Reese has some sermons by eminent men, among them A. Eustace Haydon and John Haynes Holmes; but the sermons are not uniformly good, and they do overlap somewhat. Stafford's sermons, being all by one man, avoid repetition and overlapping, and present a convincing and intelligible interpretation of the humanist movement in the liberal churches.

The New Christian Epic is a collection of unconnected sermons by the pastor of the First Congregational Church of Oak Park. Some of the sermons are excellent; the one on A Search for an Inscription is a masterpiece.

The Story of the Ten Commandments is a scholarly treatment of the various steps in the evolution of the traditional decalog. Moehlman traces the third commandment from "None of you must appear before me empty-handed" to "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," and then on to "Any one who names the name of Yahweh shall be put to death." Similarly, the evolution of the other commands is traced in detail, and finally the author suggests a new decalog. Quotations are frequent, but most of them are without reference, so that the reader is left to guess the sources.

Religious Education, by Soares, is the product of long experience and thorough scholarship. But this book has the weakness common to all texts on this subject: it is so far out of touch with the hard, harsh realities of the average church school that it has very little immediate or practical value. The perspiring pastor who has, after years of effort, at last succeeded in bringing his Sunday School up to the standards set by the Sunday School Association and his denomination, is apt to take one look at Doctor Soares' definition on pages 14, 16, and 17, and then throw up his hands and his job in despair. What we need right now in this field is a seventy-five-page book telling ministers how to bridge the gap that yawns between the theory of religious education and the hard practicality of the job as it is. This book doesn't do it; was not intended to do it.

J. M. Powis Smith of Chicago has edited a book that deserves the most careful attention of every person interested in religious progress. The world does move; here one can see why, and how far, and toward what. The volume is a symposium by University of Chicago scholars, each one of whom deals with the progress made in his particular department of thought during the last twenty-five years. It is a book by scholars for those who want facts without much literary adornment. Not easy reading; but rewarding.

Doctor Case's biography of Jesus is a biography in the same sense that a history of the colonies would have been a biography of Franklin or Jefferson. There are a hundred words about the environment of Jesus, and his social and political background, to every one about Jesus himself. To that extent, the book is a disappointment; one must not read it to find out where Jesus was, and what he was doing, at 7:15 on the evening of June 23, A.D. 28. But how else are we to find Jesus? The records are not complete; and those we have appear to be unreliable. The net effect of such a scholarly work as this is to completely integrate Jesus with his background; to make him the culmination of Judaism, rather than the fiery progenitor of a new religion. It is not a flattering book; the mud and dirt of Nazareth appear as well as the high-mindedness of the Son of Mary.

Of all the books in the above list, probably the most important, immediately and permanently, are the last two.

CHARLES S. BROWN

Longmont, Colorado

The Mysteries of Money

AN ECONOMIST'S PROTEST, *by Edwin Cannan. Adelphi, New York, 1928 400 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

TO those who enjoy the strong flavor of personal convictions, Edwin Cannan, emeritus professor of political economy at the University of London, offers a fat collection in his articles and public letters on economic issues during the war and after—up to 1926. The book is not the sort any one reads through, and it is not the sort the average reader tackles at all. Its varied assortment of comment, often peppery and always incisive, appeals rather to students of the period and of the issues which Professor Cannan covers.

As one of the leading British economists, Professor Cannan speaks with authority on problems difficult to the lay mind—the eternal mysteries of money, prices, interest rates, inflation. He is at once a scientist and an advocate—as are so many men in the uncertain field of the social sciences. What he had to say, hot off the bat at the moment issues arose, throws vivid light on many problems of war-days and since. But most of them are either so technical or of such passing interest that they will be reserved for historians and economists.

The temper of Professor Cannan's comments and the assurance with which he writes make his public letters and articles full of pep. During the war he kept his head. He fought economic nationalism; he protested against popular expedients for winning the war at the cost of economic sense. His patriotism was always in leash, even in the most heated days. Of war in general he said—and he said it during the war—that it could be "of no benefit to the working class anywhere." While neither a non-resistant pacifist nor a Marxian radical, he appreciated fully the economic causes of war and punctured with refreshing vigor most of the evils at which both pacifists and Marxists strike. He speaks boldly of the abolition of armies; he points out the need of destroying centralized political power if people are to feel free of fear in developing their own home institutions. But at bottom Professor Cannan is a defender of the capitalist system, attacking its evils, but upholding strictly the "nature and necessity of interest."

ROGER BALDWIN

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The Givers Talk Back

By FLORENCE MELBAUGH

MINE was a straight reporting job—to talk with some of the new givers or should-be givers in a prosperous suburb and to find out what they think about social workers. All that they knew about me professionally was that I did something "in charity." But they knew a lot about my bridge game. A word about the community: It is distinctly a youthful, post-war, new-rich town, with a few survivors of an early idealistic period. But the War came along and the white-collar idealists were pushed out by the limousine crowd—charming people, thoroughly enjoying their prosperity, their cars, their country clubs, their pretty houses, gay parties and all the rest of it—all of them frightfully busy, of course, the men with money-making, the women with amusements. They have no tradition of giving except a few general clichés about helping the poor. Social work—what we mean when we say social work—is so much Sanskrit.

The town learned about charity during the War—from the Red Cross. For a couple of years we satisfied the new urge by buying tickets to an annual charity ball—what charity, didn't matter. "It's a wonderful work, my dear, and so needed." Then a hospital in a neighboring town heard about us—our visibility was steadily increasing—and organized us into an auxiliary. We each bought a brick and tickets to endless bridge parties. I've never known which was really helped—the hospital or our bridge game. Soon the Woman's Club organized a philanthropic committee and began having bridge parties.

And then, almost overnight everybody heard about us—I suspect the entire population got sold down the river as a prospect list. Suddenly our mail was doubled in quantity. A collection of it practically represented the output of all the bright young financial secretaries in the near-by city. And that's where the town stands today—its people happily preoccupied with their increased spending capacity but utterly at sea in the torrent of specialized appeal literature with which they are inundated.

Now that is enough of the stage setting. Here come the characters. Please understand that these are real people talking, people who are uncommonly successful in their business, family and social relationships. Of course some of them seem dumb—but there were some who were dumber—some who simply hadn't let our ideas get a foot in the door of their brain.

Mrs. T. Wealthy herself, and married to a wealthy man. Devoted to her husband and daughter, and to her home. Does her own thinking, is a bad loser at bridge and is generally considered selfish.

"I've got this charity business all worked out—and it doesn't bother me a bit any more. It used to. I used to be run mad with the begging letters and I found myself falling for all sorts of things that I knew nothing about and cared less, if I took time to think intelligently. So Bill and I talked it over and decided that if we wanted our money to count for anything it had better go to one place. There was no sense in scattering a few dollers here and a few there. We agreed that a home was the best thing anybody could have, and that such money as we can give should be used to provide homes for little girls. From the *tons* of begging letters that came to us we held out all those that asked for money to place children in homes. We read them all and chose the one that seemed to us to have the most responsible people connected with it. Then I went to see the woman at the head of it and she showed me exactly how they worked, how they kept their records and everything. So that's our charity and we're not interested in anything else.

"Of course we get hundreds, literally hundreds, of appeals for everything under Heaven, but we never look at them. I don't believe one person out of a hundred ever does. Of course we get a lot of printed stuff from this society we give to—annual reports and what not—but we never look at them either. Why do they print those big reports? Do you suppose anyone ever reads them? If they want us to know what they are doing, why don't they just print simple statements—a few facts on a card that people can understand and can get quickly. I should think that with the money spent on those reports and circulars and things they could find homes for more little girls."

Mr. B. Self-made business man, on the eve of retiring as head of large manufacturing corporation. Interested in golf, his pretty second wife, his fishing camp in Maine and the repeal of the Volstead Act.

"I give to charity because I was brought up to feel it an obligation. But I certainly object to the way things are done in this town. You're never through here—there's no end to the clamor of people after your money. Now in Cleveland, where my son lives, he gives fifty dollars a year to this whadda you call it—community chest—and he never has to think of it again. Nobody bothers him for another year. While here—there's no end to it. I chuck a lot of stuff in the waste-basket at the office and I come home and find the same stuff here—and Fanny says she's already thrown out as much more. The way they waste their printed matter is a crime. Just last week, for example, I got two long letters, filled with stuffers, from the same society—one forwarded from an address where I hadn't been for ten years and one to my present address with my name spelled wrong. When I got home I found two more, one addressed to Mr. John B., Suburbia, the other to Mr. John B., Pleasant Street, Suburbia, and Fanny tells me she threw out two addressed in a slightly different way to her. Now wouldn't

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we be suckers to give any money to an organization that showed itself as inefficient as that?

"How's one going to tell what to give to in a place like this with hundreds of charities all hollering at once? No one can possibly know what they are all about and it's pretty hard for the ordinary person to see why there should be so many of them. The stuff they send you to read is either so long and technical that it only makes you more confused or else it's so sloppy you can't get through it. Believe me, we could never sell roofing materials the way these people try to sell charity."

Mrs. F. Young, childless, avid for pleasure and attention, a little giddy with the several millions her husband has made the past five years, entirely absorbed in bridge and a house crammed full of beautiful, expensive, incongruous belongings.

"Oh my dear, I couldn't possibly read all the stuff that comes—and it would make me feel just terribly if I did. So I don't. I only open things that look like personal letters or invitations. Gordon sends a girl from his office twice a week who opens the rest of the mail and throws away everything but the bills. You've no idea how *greedy* people are when they think you have a little money—they're just after you all the time. It's tickets for this and tickets for that—oh, I do my share all right. And what it costs to live with styles changing every minute and servants demanding what they do! Oh, do come upstairs and see the wonderful new little crucifix in my bedroom—and mounted on the most heavenly old Genoese velvet. Oh no, I'm not a Catholic, but they're using crucifixes a lot this year in bedrooms."

The M. Family. Father a successful broker, hard-bitten, showering on his family the fruits of his success, but aware that the grass grows green in other fields. Mother, floundering a little in luxury, constantly changing servants, greatly concerned about her figure. Daughter congenitally hard-boiled, and at twenty-two frankly scornful of both parents. Life is just one battle after another. Mother speaks:

"It's just terrible the begging letters we get. And the tickets to buy—why if I played bridge and went to the theater for all the charities that need it, I wouldn't get another thing done. I really do read lots of things that come in the mail, though honestly about half of them you can't tell what they are all about. As soon as they begin to talk about hygiene I know it's going to be too highbrow for me. I only give to things I can understand. And, really, don't you think it's better to do your charity to people you know are really deserving? Now that poor old man that sells papers down by the drug-store, the druggist says he's very worthy."

"What'd you give him—a dime?" puts in Daughter.

"I did not. I sent him that old overcoat William left in the furnace room when he quit."

Daughter grins and Mother goes on.

"And you've no idea how many demands servants make on you. They're always begging clothes for some of their kin, though goodness knows they're paid enough. And you know that chauffeur of ours who died after he'd only been with us three months? Didn't his wife go and have a baby just a month afterward, and didn't a woman from some society or other call me up and ask me if I'd pay for her to go to the hospital? You've no idea the demands!"

Articles Coming in the Social Work Shop

People We Like—by Lawson G. Lowry, M.D.
What personal characteristic do we like most in others? What are the ten most desirable—and the ten most undesirable—traits?

How to Conduct a Visiting Week—by Paul S. Bliss.
How the social agencies of St. Louis cooperate with the service luncheon clubs in a publicity project.

Worthy of His Hire—a symposium, growing out of Paul Beisser's article in the September 15 issue on social workers' budgets. Brief articles from the champions of increasing the salary scale as a prerequisite to improved standards—and from those who believe salaries are not a primary consideration.

"But did you pay the hospital bill?" puts in Daughter.

Mother, with a dirty look: "Keep still till I finish. Then there was that cook who only stayed ——."

At this point Father comes into the conversation.

"Who writes all these begging letters anyway? Isn't there any one to tell them how dumb they are? Long and sloppy, and signed with a rubber stamp! Who do they think is going to read 'em? Why should anybody read 'em?"

"How should you know—you never tried," put in Daughter.

"Certainly not," goes on Father. "Why should I? This is what happens. I face a busy day. My mind is full of the details of my business. The stenographer brings in the morning mail. On top she has put the most important letters, so that my mind is increasingly engaged. Then I come to a letter signed with a rubber stamp with a name I never heard before that starts out with, 'At this joyous Easter season—' or 'Remember when you were a little chap and your Daddy—' and goes on and on. Of course what they want is money. But I never get that far. And clipped to it is a booklet or a circular—naturally that never gets opened. Gosh, the amount of that stuff that goes into our waste-baskets every day!

"Why don't these charities write a straight-forward letter and say right off the bat what they want, like a business man would do? Have a few—two or three—names on the letterhead of people who mean something in the community, who stand sponsors for the thing and assure its responsibility. Make it short and snappy and direct, and signed by a real person. And cut out all this printed stuff that just gives an impression of waste and extravagance.

"My partners and I recognize a duty to give to charity, but we know we're on all the sucker lists in town, and we know a lot of this stuff is fake anyway. We give to organizations that we know are honest because of the names behind them. We don't fall for a lot of emotional guff, and the fancy, trick printed stuff creates a prejudice in our minds. When we've sent a check we want a regular receipt and then we don't want to be bothered any more. Annual reports? Good Lord—no! Who has time for that? The thing is honest because the man that heads it is honest. I've given my check and done my duty. And that's all there is to it."

"Oh but Daddy"— Mother takes the microphone again— "don't you ever think about the poor little children your

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money helps—and the sick people and the old people? Oh, I don't think duty is all of it. And I love to hear what they do with my money. Why I sent five dollars to the Kiddies Christmas Fund and I got five different letters telling me how much good. . ."

"Oh God, Mother, shut up," said Daughter, thus terminating the interview.

Mrs. R. Old family. Graduate of eastern college. Interested in Foreign Policy Association. Husband, a prominent and successful lawyer. Three beautifully trained children, and so far as the neighbors can judge an ideal family life even though Mrs. R. plays bad bridge and Mr. R. even worse.

"I'm taking a Sabbatical leave from interest in social work just now. I find I have to once in a while to keep my faith in it. When I've been close to it for very long I find myself becoming so impatient and critical that I do neither myself nor social work any good. In what way you ask? In two ways. First, with the professional workers who are so professionalized, so committed to method, so lacking in elasticity, so intolerant of other points of view, that the layman finds it impossible to follow them. Second, with the lax, wasteful management—business methods that would never be tolerated in business or in an efficiently managed household. I suppose it can't be helped. I suppose the public generally would never tolerate salaries which would attract people capable of more efficient organization. It seems to me that social work has allowed itself to be made into a business, but has not given it a personnel capable of operating it in a businesslike manner. But in the long run—over a period of years—these organizations do accomplish a great deal—that I realize thoroughly.

"I have always felt that it isn't enough to give money—that one should participate in some manner in the work to which one gives. But I don't find that it works. About the only activity to which I am really welcome is money-raising. Oh, of course I can put in my time sitting on boards and committees if I want to—but that all shakes down to money-raising too. The only job outside of money-raising that could be found for me this winter by the three local organizations to which we contribute most consistently—the Y.W., the Family Welfare and the T. B.—was to lend my car and chauffeur. Perhaps they are right. Perhaps there is no place for the layman in social work as it is now organized. But perhaps we laymen wouldn't be as dumb as they think we are.

"But this hasn't anything to do with appeals and the literature of social work, has it? And there, too, I am critical. I think that the material sent out by the social agencies is addressed to a mass mind that doesn't exist. It goes completely over the heads of the people who would be afraid to use their mental apparatus if they had any, who don't think and don't want to think, and whose social education is still in the egg. And it falls completely short of the socially intelligent people who are offended by its bathos and its redundancy, its lack of simplicity and directness, and above all by the impression of competition, and lack of understanding of the public mind which the very volume of it creates. You can't get six letters in one day telling how each of six particular causes is going to save society without beginning to question each one of them.

"Even in the mechanics of their appeal literature, the mass approach is obvious. The imitation typewriting, the rubber stamp signature. I suppose nothing can be done about it if these letters *must* go out in such numbers. And the duplication of the same letter to what is obviously the same person even though there are slight variations in the mistaken spelling and addresses. What a picture of grinding machinery it sets up—and badly run machinery at that! I dare say it is cheaper to send out these letters every which-way than to correct the list, but I don't believe it makes good friends. I notice there are no duplicate letters in the ones that come from business concerns.

"I wonder if the money spent on the mass of letters and printed stuff sent out so indiscriminately would not yield as much in financial return and more in social education if it were spent in a smaller effort—well-studied approach, personal or by letter, to a small group capable and willing to learn what it is all about. Every morning when I look at my mail I am irritated, not because I throw away the stuff myself but because I know that every woman in every house up one side of the street and down the other, is doing the very same thing I am doing. It seems so stupid and wasteful—there ought to be a better way, and it should be the job of the professional to find it.

"I give you my word there has been just one appeal letter of all that have come to us in the last three months to which we have given any serious attention. There was no printed stuff with it. It was very short and direct, on a simple letterhead, signed if not actually, at least plausibly, by the president of a certain playground organization It didn't play up Little Willie or gangs or street accidents or give a lot of figures out of context. But it stated forcibly and clearly the fundamental philosophy of the organization and of the playground movement in making better citizens. It asked for what it wanted and it got it. It was a intelligent letter addressed to a person of presumed intelligence. It had none of the ear-marks of the mass-production appeal—though of course it may have been."

Mrs. C. Wife of popular illustrator. Emotional temperament, very popular in a large circle of friends, officer of woman's club, mothers' club and hospital auxiliary. Naive, easily touched by any story of hardship and easily moved by pressure from her social group.

"Appeals! Oh my dear, if you can only tell me what to do about them. They just drive me crazy—they are all so *real*—and there's so little I can do. I try not to open them any more because if I read them I just get *sick* about it all, and the first thing I know there isn't any money left for the grocery bill and then Dick gives me the devil. So I don't open any that come from the city if I can help it. But even throwing most of 'em away I'm nearly frantic with local things. We *should* give to charity—we want to—but how are you going to tell what to give to?—and we can't give to all.

"Now for instance—look at my desk just this minute, the things I've put aside to think about. Here's a card from the Salvation Army saying they're going to call for the little can they left here. Goodness knows where it is now. But I'll have to hunt it up and stick in a dollar. And here's Alice sending me a table to the Oratorio Society bridge party. I don't know why they should have benefits—let 'em sing! Still, I suppose I'll have to send my five dollars, as long as it's Alice's pet show. And here's another bridge party—the philanthropic committee of the Women's Club—um-m-m poor families— (*Continued on page* 106)

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Over My Desk

A Monthly Talk with Executives

By ELWOOD STREET
Director, Community Council of St. Louis

Save Time in Handling Checks

CONSIDERABLE economy in the handling of checks in a St. Louis social agency has been effected from recommendations made by Fischer, Hardin, Boath & Co., certified public accountants, who have made an auditing survey of a number of the local social agencies. In this particular agency, voucher-checks were being written entirely in longhand on both sides, the back being used to detail the items which were being paid for by that particular voucher. This of course was a tedious process, and did not provide for information which the voucher-check carried while in process of clearing through the bank.

At the suggestion of the auditors, a duplicate voucher-check system was adopted, the vouchers being written on the typewriter with carbon copy, and the amount filled in by check-writing machine. The new voucher is written upon one side only, the carbon copy being retained by the agency while the original is sent out in payment. Through this plan, the agency has current information regarding all payments made while the original checks are in the hands of the payee or the paying bank.

The proportionate saving of time is very large and the chances of raising or altering checks all but disappear. The original voucher-check required, in all, three signatures. The auditors suggested that the by-laws be changed so as to require two signatures only. The adoption of this suggestion resulted in the speeding up of the process of procuring signatures and completing and distributing checks. The suggestion was also made that open-face envelopes be used in mailing checks, in order to save addressing. Through these various proposals, work that had consumed an average of six or seven hours, could be completed in not more than two hours.

(The Survey can cordially endorse this plan on the basis of experience. With minor variations, we have had a similar system in effect since the incorporation, in 1912, of Survey Associates, Inc., and the Charity Organization Society of New York, from whom we inherited it, had set it up as early as 1907.—ED.)

The Personalized Letter

A cleverly disguised sales letter was recently got out by the Stix, Baer and Fuller Dry Goods Company of St. Louis. Apparently written in longhand with black ink, dated March first, and addressed "Dear Madam," it told about an annual sale of hosiery which was about to begin. It was signed in black ink with the name of a saleswoman who knew the person to whom the letter was sent. Close examination revealed that the handwriting of the signature was not quite the handwriting of the letter itself (which of course had been printed from a cut); but the deception was not noticeable and the letter was so effective that our family bought a considerable number of pairs of stockings and socks in consequence.

The same principle could be effectively applied to a collection or subscription letter by a social agency. Two different letters could be prepared, one to "Dear Sir" and one to "Dear Madam" and the signature could be printed in unless the agency wished to vary the letter according to the acquaintanceship of different people who might sign letters to their personal friends.

A One-Page Bulletin

A very attractive bulletin for board members and other friends of the organization is prepared in three colors on the ditto machine and sent out by J. August Wolf, director of Neighborhood House, 19 and Wash Streets, St. Louis. It is entitled Brief Bits from the Happenings at Neighborhood Association and is restricted to one pungent page. Mr. Wolf has a happy faculty of indicating in his bulletins additional needs of the institution, such as game-room equipment or magazine racks and binders. His statement of needs receives frequent fulfillment on the part of board members. He will be glad to send a sample copy to any one interested.

A Little Introspection, Please

Sound advice from J. H. Bulin, Jr., in System Magazine: "If I were an executive of any sort of a concern which had contacts with its customers at its place of business—whether in a small retail store, a sumptuous reception room, a factory salesroom or a business office—I would make it a point at least once a month to conduct a 'stand-off-inspection' of the appearance of my premises and surroundings. The purpose would be to do away with those unsightly details which so often mar the appearance of many business places: the neglected files left open to view; the dusty top-shelf visible from the stairway; the unpainted and forgotten sign on the outside wall, half-hidden by a new building next door; the disorderly piles of stationery visible through a glass office partition; and similar details. I would try to look at my business from as many angles as possible, so that I could discover and correct all these petty irregularities."

Organizing Your Desk

An executive desiring to have a clear desk, had a shelf about five feet long and eighteen inches wide put at the window beside his desk, on the same level as the window sill, to which it served as an extension. On this shelf, which was at his left hand as he sat at his desk beside the window (the light therefore came over his left shoulder as it should, according to the authorities), he put his four file trays, ranging them in order from left to right, for "interoffice material," "material to be filed," "outgoing mail" and "incoming material." The baskets, of oak, were nailed lightly to the shelf so that they would stay in place. On this shelf, also, were the executive's telephone, his water bottle and glass (following the health rule of drinking frequent glasses of water); his electric fan; his paste; his ink bottle for filling his fountain pen; and his few books of reference. His dictating machine swung out of the way under the shelf when not needed. His buzzer for summoning his secretary was screwed to the under side of the shelf in easy reach of his left hand. In this way, all of his working equipment was concentrated within easy reach and the top of his desk was kept clear for concentration on matters which required attention.

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

An Unusual Exhibit

OLD TIMERS at state conferences of social work must be impressed by the present status of the exhibit. Time was when even the omnipresent registration table was unheard of. Now the exhibit has become an integral part of the conference, arranged not for the social worker alone but for the general public as well.

The Illinois Conference of Public Welfare, held September 24-28 in Quincy, featured this year a particularly helpful exhibit, expounding the purposes and accomplishments in each field of social endeavor. Experienced social workers, secured by Wilfred R. Reynolds, chairman of the committee, acted as guides to conduct parties through the exhibit. In addition, a thirty-minute pageant dramatizing varied types of social work, motion films and music preceded several of the regular sessions.

J. J. Mallon to Speak

THOSE who attended the National Conference of Social Work in Washington in 1923 may recall meeting J. J. Mallon, warden of Toynbee Hall, London. Mr. Mallon at that time made many friends among social workers who were privileged to meet him. Mr. Mallon is again visiting this country, scheduled for a lecture tour running until mid-December. One of his first talks, at the New York School of Social Work, October 23, will be on Industrial Organization and Management—the Past, Present and Future of Trade Unions. Mr. Mallon's visit to America is of timely value, his lectures being, as they are, friendly, humorous presentations of Great Britain and its affairs.

The Social Worker

"THE first essential of social work is healthy-mindedness. If social work is to be more than an adventure in the amiable futility of unintelligent good-will, it must both be born of healthy-mindedness and give birth to health-mindedness.

"The healthy-minded social worker will resist the psychology of permanence in his work, bending all the energies of his expertness to hastening the day when he can dismantle his office and disband his organization.

"This is asking a good deal of ordinary human nature, I know, but healthy-minded social work calls for more than ordinary human nature. It calls for an exceptional spirit of self-sacrifice that will not permit a man to keep his organization for the prevention of cruelty to animals, let us say, going after automobiles have taken the place of horses, and dogs and cats have gone out of style in his town.

"The greatest day in the life of a social agency is not when it adds a new activity, but when it is able to discontinue an old activity because the social order has caught up with its ideals."—Frank Glenn, in the Asheville Citizen and Public Welfare Progress.

Lectures on Art

THE New School for Social Research, in New York, announces as its first offering in the fall curriculum a series of lectures on modern art by Ralph M. Pearson. Mr. Pearson will explain the principles underlying the new art trend, its meaning and its application to modern life. Survey readers will recall that Mr. Pearson illustrated the entire Graphic issue of The Survey for September, 1927, a special number on education. The illustrations called forth much comment from Survey readers.

Envoy for Home Economics

GRACE PATTON GILLETT left Tacoma in July for a world tour as ambassador of American home economics. She was chosen by the international relations committee of the American Home Economics Association and will represent this organization as well as the American Vocational Association. The purpose of the tour is to build up helpful relationships and mutual understanding between nations in the field of home economics education. In June, Miss Gillett resigned her position as state supervisor of home economics on the Washington state board of education, which she had held for four years.

Bainbridge Hall

A NEW boys' club building at Ocean City has been dedicated to the Germantown Boys' Club of Philadelphia. It is called The Bee Recreation Hall after Charles W. Bainbridge, known to everyone who ever heard of a boys' club as the presiding genius of the Germantown Boys' Club, with which he has been associated for thirty years.

News on the Big Time

* * * "Our office," John Hall of Omaha hastens to report, "recently received a letter which included the following: 'We wonder if you have any really desirable babies between one and three months of age. We must have a typical blond. [A lot of gentlemen are said to feel that way about life—Ed.] We would, of course, like to have one that is all ready to use cow's milk, preferably from protestant parents.'"

* * * Which calls to our mind, if any, the social worker returning from South America, who told of the great difficulty in getting a clean milk supply in one of the South American cities. Persuasion and health education didn't work, and there was no improvement in the milk supply until, finally, the authorities took the bull by the horns!

* * * Plans are agog, or afoot, or whatever it should be at 1 A.M., for a special train to the National Conference of Social Work in San Francisco next summer. The train will start from New York and stop at the larger New York suburbs of the middle-west, including T. J. Edmonds. If you really want to be in the know watch for the itinerary in a later issue of The Survey.

* * * A high-powered executive in social work has a new way of playing Solomon. His agency is so small that one stenographer serves two departments. What is a fair division of her time? "You take her full time this week and next week we'll split her. She's a Noiseless girl, isn't she?"

We've heard of a splitting noise, but when there isn't a noise, how can you split it? It's all very confused.

* * * "Mr. L.," reports the Providential News (E. L. Steger's tabloid), "did not impress visitors as being very bright. He is satisfied with his present wife."

Distinctly a moron!

* * * Side-lights are sometimes high lights. There was an interesting s.l. at the International Conference at Paris. We ought to have published it before the editor got back. So we won't now; but it's a good story.

Note to Printer: Better set this in 5 ft. It sounds kinda scandalous. No, No! Not 5 foot—5 *point*.

* * * Dear Arthur:

I don't think this stuff is funny, but a subscriber told me yesterday that she reads it. So we may hold *her*, anyway. J. D. K.

Elections and Appointments

LLOYD ADAMS, formerly assistant director of New Orleans Community Chest, now director Community Chest, El Paso, Texas. K. L. Simons, elected president.

GLADYS AGNEW ADAMS, appointed field secretary of Association of Tuberculosis Clinics, affiliated with the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, succeeding Jane Nicholson, resigned, to take executive position with Bureau of Nursing of the New York Department of Health.

ESTHER ALBRIGHT, Oskaloosa, Iowa, appointed supervising nurse, Illinois State Department of Public Health, Springfield.

HELEN BAUER, formerly with Service League, Huntington, New York, appointed supervisor, Humane Society, Cleveland.

RAY BLIGHT, formerly visitor, Association for Crippled and Disabled, Cleveland, now doing county welfare work, Warsaw, New York.

MARY BOUSMAN, appointed field captain of Girl Scouts, Pasadena, California.

MARGUERITE BOVINGTON, formerly with Cleveland Red Cross Home Service Section, now with Children's Bureau of Philadelphia.

MRS. RICHARD H. BUFFUM, formerly general secretary of Y.W.C.A., Providence, R. I., appointed to similar position in Wilkes-Barre Y.W.C.A., succeeding Clara Nolan.

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, for six years with the Pittsburgh International Institute, now field secretary in Pennsylvania for National Board Y.W.C.A.

FLORENCE CARNEY appointed Vocational Secretary of Joint Vocational Service of New York, succeeding Margaret B. Hodges.

ELIZABETH CARTER, formerly with Bureau of Associated Charities, Orange, New Jersey, appointed to staff, Rochester Social Service League.

ELMER A. CARTER, formerly St. Paul Urban League, appointed editor of Opportunity, the official organ of the National Urban League.

DORIS G. CHANDLER now staff member of American Social Hygiene Association.

DR. A. T. CHILDERS, formerly with Child Guidance Clinic, New York, appointed to Child Guidance Clinic, Cleveland.

DR. WALTER CLARK, after absence of five years spent at Edinburgh University, returns as acting director of the Division of Medical Measure of the American Social Hygiene Association.

ERNEST H. COLE resigned from National Probation Association of New York to enter business, organizing financial campaigns.

RACHEL COLE, formerly with Goodrich House,

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Cleveland, now with Hudson Guild Settlement, New York.

FRANCES DAVIS, formerly general secretary, Y.W.C.A., Salt Lake City, Utah, has resigned to take similar position in Trenton, New Jersey.

ELEANOR LEE DAVISON appointed secretary, Jewish Community Center of Oakland, California, to succeed Rae Ladenson, resigned.

DR. WILLIAM DEKLEINE appointed national medical officer of American Red Cross, succeeding Dr. William R. Redden.

ANNE DENTON appointed to staff of Family Welfare Society of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

PERRY P. DENUNE of Sociology Department, Ohio State University, appointed secretary of Ohio Welfare Conference.

HAZEL DUDLEY, now secretary of the Child Welfare Federation, New York City.

MARY DULANEY, formerly secretary Public Welfare Society, Long Branch, New Jersey, appointed director Baltimore County Children's Aid Society.

CHARLOTTE EATON appointed educational director, Visiting Association, Hartford, Connecticut.

IRENE EAVENSON, now with Welfare Federation, Reading, Pennsylvania, as volunteer.

HELEN FARAGHER appointed head worker in the new social service department of the Pittsburgh Hospital, Pittsburgh.

LEAH FEDER, formerly with New York Charity Organization Society, appointed assistant professor in the Department of Social Work at Washington University.

RUTH FISHER appointed to the newly-created position of prenatal supervisor, Dutchess County Public Health Association, Poughkeepsie, New York.

NELL FRANKLIN appointed secretary Family Welfare Bureau of Columbus, Georgia.

MELANIE H. GAINES, formerly district secretary, Minneapolis Family Welfare Society, appointed case supervisor, Omaha Associated Charities.

FRANK B. GALE, formerly scout executive in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, appointed executive of Roanoke Boy Scout Council, succeeding D. D. Withers, who has gone to Washington Council of Boy Scouts.

HELEN GENAL appointed case worker in Jewish Welfare Society, Philadelphia.

SARA GLANTZ appointed case worker in Jewish Welfare Society, Philadelphia.

MRS. LESLIE GRAY, formerly associate director of Near East Relief, appointed general secretary of Y.W.C.A., Oklahoma City, Okla.

HARRY GREENSTEIN appointed executive director of the Associated Jewish Charities of Baltimore, succeeding H. Joseph Hyman, resigned.

FLORENCE HACKENBACH, formerly with Chicago School of Domestic Science, appointed head of domestic science department, Sterling House, Cleveland.

HELEN HACKETT, formerly with Milwaukee Family Welfare Association, now with Los Angeles Travelers' Aid Society.

ANNA HAINES appointed executive secretary, Health Center, Boston.

MAY HANKINS appointed district supervisor of Children's Home Society of Virginia with headquarters in Roanoke.

RUTH HARKER appointed dramatic director, Goodrich House, Cleveland.

T. H. HAYNES, director of welfare, city of Knoxville, elected president of Council of Social Agencies.

ZELAH HEINBAUGH, formerly with Y.W.C.A. of New York, appointed executive, Metropolitan Girls Reserves, Cleveland.

KATHERINE HENRY appointed to staff of Children's Aid Society of Berks County with headquarters in Reading, Pennsylvania.

SALLIE W. HILL appointed executive secretary Red Cross Chapter, Poplar Bluffs, Missouri.

DR. RUTH HUBBARD, now head of psychology department Child Guidance Clinic, Cleveland.

GENEVIEVE HUGHES, now with Community Service Association, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

ANNA C. JAMME appointed director of headquarters of California State Nurses Association.

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, formerly editor of Opportunity magazine, appointed head of department of Social Science at Fisk University.

MARY JOHNSTONE appointed township nurse by Nursing Committee of Red Hook, New York.

ENSIGN B. JONES appointed officer-in-charge Salvation Army, Sharon, Pennsylvania, succeeding Captain Dorothy Messenger.

MARION JOY, formerly with New York Charity Organization Society, now visitor Omaha Associated Charities.

FRANCES KEAVER appointed child welfare nurse in charge of Baby Station, 589 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

WILLIAM V. KELLEY, formerly industrial secretary of St. Louis Urban League, now executive secretary of Milwaukee Urban League.

JAMES H. KERNS, from executive secretary of Milwaukee Urban League to same position Omaha Urban League.

DR. SAMUEL C. KOHS, formerly director Eureka Benevolent Society of San Francisco, now head of Brooklyn Federation of Charities.

HELEN I. KUTTNER appointed assistant director Hall Settlement, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

MARY LARSON, now visitor-in-training, Omaha Associated Charities, having recently graduated from Iowa State University.

MARGARET LEWIS, formerly with Institute Juvenile Research, Chicago, now with Child Guidance Clinic, Cleveland.

CHRISTINE LIMBERT, for several years in disaster relief work with A.R.C., now director of Red Cross, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

GERTRUDE LITCHFIELD appointed club secretary of Y.W.C.A., Pasadena, California.

LITTA MARCUSE, formerly with Jewish Home Finding Society of Chicago, now executive secretary of the Bureau for Jewish Children, Philadelphia.

CAROL MARTIN appointed superintendent of Community Hospital, Glasgow, Kentucky, under the Commonwealth Fund.

CARROLL MCDOWELL, formerly statistical department New York Charity Organization Society, appointed district secretary Milwaukee Family Welfare Association.

EDITH H. MCDOWELL, appointed field worker, Women's Protective Association, Cleveland.

KATHERINE MCKNIGHT, appointed registrar of the Social Service Exchange of Reading, Pennsylvania, succeeding Katherine Taylor, who has resigned and is to marry George J. Gross of Reading.

LOUISE GEISSLER MILES appointed to staff of Berks County Chapter Red Cross Home Service Department, headquarters in Reading, Pennsylvania.

AGNES MILLER, formerly feature writer with Associated Editors, Chicago, now secretary Community Fund Speakers' Bureau, Cleveland.

ETHEL MILLER, now secretary Buffalo Chapter American Association of Social Workers.

PAULINE MILLER, formerly with Jewish Social Service Bureau of Children, now assistant superintendent Girls' Welfare League of the Council of Jewish Women, Pittsburgh.

LILLIAN MOORE appointed secretary Country and City Welfare Association, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

MARY MUSGROVE appointed assistant secretary Girl Reserves, Y.W.C.A., Pasadena, California.

CHARLES NEMSER, formerly director of the Council Educational Alliance of Cleveland, now executive director of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.M.H.A. of Philadelphia.

WILBUR H. NORCROSS elected director and C. B. Strayer assistant director, Community Chest, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

GRACE O'BRIAN, resigned Child Guidance Clinic, Cleveland, to go to Columbia University.

DR. MARGARET PAULKNER-GELLNER, formerly director Council House in Pittsburgh, appointed superintendent of Hanna Lavenburg Home of New York.

GRACE B. PORTER, formerly secretary Family Service Association, Tampa, Florida, now with Social Service Bureau, Newark, New Jersey.

CLARA RABINOWITZ appointed secretary-treasurer St. Louis Chapter American Association of Social Workers.

MRS. C. P. READ, acting superintendent Roanoke, Virginia, Associated Charities, succeeding Dr. L. G. Pedigo, resigned.

ESTELLE ROSENTHAL appointed case worker in Jewish Welfare Society, Philadelphia.

CATHERINE SANDERS appointed executive director Children's Service Bureau, Oklahoma City.

HELEN SANDERS, formerly with Institute Juevenile Research, Chicago, appointed to Child Guidance Clinic, Cleveland.

JULIUS C. H. SAUBER appointed secretary United Charities, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

MAURICE SCHNEIROR appointed assistant director Irene Kaufmann Settlement, Pittsburgh.

C. N. SHILLING elected chairman Shenango Valley Crippled Children's Fund, Sharon, Pennsylvania.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of The SURVEY, published semi-monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1928.

State of New York, } ss.
County of New York, }

Before me, a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John D. Kenderdine, who, having been duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the SURVEY, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication, for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Editor, Paul U. Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Managing Editor, Arthur Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York City; Business Manager, John D. Kenderdine, 112 East 19 Street, New York City.

2. That the owner is: (if owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Survey Associates, Inc., 112 East 19 St., New York City, a non-commercial corporation under the laws of the State of New York with over 1,800 members. It has no stocks or bonds. President, Robert W. deForest, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.; Vice-Presidents, Julian W. Mack, 1224 Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.; V. Everit Macy, "Chilmark," Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Robert Hallowell, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.; Secretary, John Palmer Gavit, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.; Treasurer, Arthur Kellogg, 112 East 19 Street, New York, N. Y.

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4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

[Signed] JOHN D. KENDERDINE, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of September, 1928.
[Seal] MARTHA HOHMANN, Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York.
New York Co. Clerk's No. 156. New York Co. Register's No. 55-O.
My Commission expires May 15, 1930.

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THE GIVERS TALK BACK

(*Continued from page* 102)

scholarships—well, I suppose they must really help, though I never saw any of the poor when I was chairman. There goes another five. Next the Community Hospital—contributions for the rummage sale—or money accepted. I've been rummaged out of everything but the clothes I wear, so I'll send 'em two dollars. Dance tickets this time, for the gymnasium fund of the Community House. Now why should they ask us to buy dance tickets? Dick's lame and I'm fat, and why can't the athletes furnish their own gym? They have as much money as we have. Still it's a local thing, and Mary Alden sends the tickets—and she took tickets for my Mothers' Club bridge last week. So that must go. What's this—social hygiene—prevention—don't know what they're talking about. I wonder why I've saved this. Anyway, there are too many local things to bother about these big vague things. Now here's something from the church—special Easter offering—well, Dick'll take care of that. And the Woman's Guild wants an angel food for a cake sale. That's easy—the eggs'll go on the grocery bill and Sarah'll make the cake. Something from the Country Club—William, the old headwaiter had pneumonia—needs to go to the country. I should think the country club was country enough. Still, he's a faithful old thing—oh, I'll chip in a little. This is from Junior's teacher—will I go on the board of the Y.W.C.A.? I *will not*. They'd want money the first thing—or I'd have to sell tickets for something. No, I won't—yet, if I don't she may give Junior the worst of it in school and he's in pretty bad anyway. Maybe I'd better think about that a little longer.

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"But don't you see what I mean? It's just charity, charity, charity, all the time. What you've seen isn't the half of what I've thrown away. Now what are we to do? We want to do our bit, but where are we to stop, and more than that, where are we to begin? I don't know—do you?"

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"Appeals? I should say so! They never miss a mail. But I don't throw them away without opening like most people do. I always look at every one, and if I am interested I read them. When am I interested? When they are for old people and cripples—yes, and for children, and I really prefer them to be blind. I always look at the pictures first and if they are of old people, cripples or blind babies I read on and give to as many of them as I possibly can. How do I decide? Well, sometimes one way and sometimes another. If the appeal tells a particularly sad individual story I may give to that one—or if the organization seems to be helping a great many people I may choose that one. But probably I would give them each a little. No, I'm not interested in these societies for the prevention of this and that. I don't think you can prevent poverty. The Bible says, 'The poor ye have always with you'."

At this point her husband broke in:

"Why do these charities send out so much printed matter? A bulletin every week or two from this one, pamphlets enclosed with letters from that one, thick annual reports from all of them. My two partners and I contribute to a number of organizations and the firm contributes to even more, and we all get this mess of printed stuff. Of course, it all goes into the waste-basket. Now printing costs money. Wouldn't it be better to spend that money on the work the society is organized to do? Isn't some one building up a job for himself getting out all this stuff? Do you suppose anyone ever reads it?"

That's enough of the characters.

Perhaps you've noticed that none had anything to say about our newspaper publicity. They did though—and each one of them, stimulated by my question, "What do you think of the newspaper articles about charities?" made precisely the same reply. "What articles?" The men were consistent readers of the morning papers, the women of the evening—and not one of them had any recollection of ever reading a single newspaper comment on a specific social-work organization. Then I tried harder: "Surely you've read in the papers about the new Social Work Council—there's been such a lot about it this winter"—and there has, daily and Sunday, a lot and of a splendid quality—and as one they answered, "What's the Social Work Council?"

Well, that's about all. There isn't much sense to it, or much pattern, and yet an outline or two does emerge: First, and with, I think, complete clearness, the confusion which the quantity and the competition of our output sets up to the defeat of our purpose, individual and combined; and second, the impression of waste created by the wide distribution of printed matter and its complete failure to accomplish any educational purpose.

Of course we can say these people are just dumb—but they are not considered dumb in any other capacity, domestic or economic. I wonder if its possible that *we've* been just a tiny bit dumb?

Anyway, we asked them to talk back. We asked for it—and we got it.

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AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATON— 370 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION: Durham, October 23-25. Secretary, Dorothy Wallace, P. O. Box 91, Asheville, N. C.

NEW YORK STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION: Brooklyn, October 23-25. Secretary, Lena A. Kranz, State Hospital, Utica, N. Y.

MASS. STATE NURSES' ASSOC. PUBLIC HEALTH SECTION: Boston, October 24. Secretary, Mrs. Mary McGee, 196 Main St., Brocton, Mass.

OKLAHOMA GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION: Clinton, October 24-26. Secretary, Marjorie W. Morrison, 110 N. Hudson Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

MISSISSIPPI STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION: Jackson, October 25-26. Secretary, Mary B. Osborne, State Board of Health, Jackson, Miss.

IOWA STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Grinnell, October 28-31. Secretary, Louise Cottrell, Extension Division, State University, Iowa City, Iowa.

ARKANSAS STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION: Hot Springs, October 29-30. Secretary, Blanche Tomaszewska, 1004 West 24th Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.

AMERICAN DIATETIC ASSOCIATION: Washington, October 30-November 1.

NEW JERSEY STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION: November 2-3. Secretary, Gertrude M. Watson, Mountainside Hospital, Montclair, N. J.

MINNESOTA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION: St. Paul, November 6-8. Secretary, Sena Peterson, 148 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

GEORGIA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION: Columbus, November 8-10. Secretary, Mrs. Alma G. Albrecht, Georgia Infirmary, Savannah, Ga.

NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF PROBATION OFFICERS: Rochester, November 12-14.

NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Rochester, November 13-15. Secretary, Richard W. Wallace, State Department of Charities, The Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE, CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE: Boston, November 13-14. Secretary, Mrs. Charles R. Peck, 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass..

OKLAHOMA STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Oklahoma City, November 15-16. President, Mabell Bassett, State Commissioner of Charities, Oklahoma City, Okla.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF JUDGES OF CHILDREN'S COURTS: Syracuse, November 16-17.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE, CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA: Atlanta, Ga.; November 23-24. Secretary, Rhoda Kaufman, State Department of Public Welfare, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Camden, December 6-8. Secretary, Maud Bryan Foote, 42 Vleecker Street, Newark, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL BOYS' WORK COUNCIL: Washington, D. C., December 10-12. Secretary: William Lewis Butcher, 44 William St., New York City, N. Y.

Classified Advertisements

should reach the offices of

The Survey

as follows:

For Graphic number, 10th of the month preceding publication date.

For Midmonthly, 28th of month preceding publication date.

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EXPERIENCED WOMAN, desires resident position as Director or Executive Secretary in settlement, community center, or Protective Girls work. 6210 SURVEY.

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EXPERIENCED, responsible housekeeper desires position in settlement, institution or private home. Knowledge of sewing and practical nursing. Available immediately. References 6214 SURVEY.

YOUNG WOMAN with training and experience desires institutional position as housemother with children under twelve. Available October first. Best references. 6231 SURVEY.

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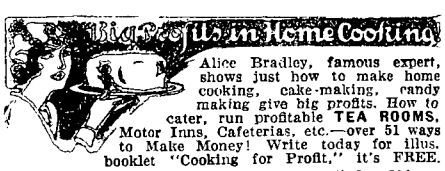

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